Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,603—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL

(Under Royal Patronage.)

Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Royal Kensington Gardens, the Imperial Institute, and in the most Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4181	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4329	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Lansbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4181	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4329	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5189	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4181	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4329	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS RACQUICHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellom	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single Tickets, the St. Gothardo and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, Ostend, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Viable for one way by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on the Company's steamers, as Passengers' 6 months' privilege leave, and those leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd of each month. Passengers via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month. Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Gulf Steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

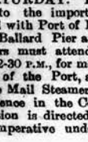
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bascoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Fiaudin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,216	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CITY LINE."

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	Baillie.	10th May.

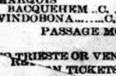
THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahamorah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 29th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

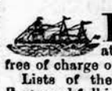
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON FOR LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA

HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed, with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish and Swimming Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to

Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 7 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

Opposite BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

MARTINI MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

LEE METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,

and others in great variety.

THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.

REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ELY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.

Loaded with Black or Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.

ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE PREMISES ARE THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

THIS is the House to visit during the Hot Weather,

and at all Seasons of the year, for Delicious

ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.

PUNKAHS OVER EVERY TABLE.

OUR ICES AND REFRESHMENTS

HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRENCH & ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVERY DAY FRESH PASTRY.

Orders for Ices and Ice Puddings executed at the shortest notice.

Open from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Every Day.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATENT ICE SAFES.

WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.

IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE

AT

THE QUEEN'S HALL LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone. THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES

ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

GAZOGENES

For making ÆRATED beverages. Very useful for rapidly preparing SODA WATER, LEMONADE, etc.

	Rs. a.
3 pint size (6 bottles) each	11 0
5 " " (10 bottles) "	15 0
Wrapped charges for 3 pint size, per dozen	1 8
" " " 5 " "	2 0
Boxwood Measures for Acid and Soda, Rs. 0-8 and	0 10 each.
Tartaric Acid, in small crystals, per lb. bottle	2 4
Bicarbonate of Soda, per lb.	0 12

SOLD BY

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(Established 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(Established 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(Established 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(Established 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.

Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.

Catalogue 1s. Postage 2½d.

H. BOUVIER,
244, Rue St. Georges, Paris.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," of KAY'S COMPOUND [illegible]

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a [illegible] expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and eminently [illegible]

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—The Billiard Cue firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used." [illegible]

COAGULINE, [illegible] Cement for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SERIES.
MILITARY LETTERS AND ESSAYS.
Rs. 7.

By Captain F. N. MAUDE, R. E., Author of "Letters on Tactics and Organisations," "The Evolution of Modern Drill-Books," etc.

CAVALRY STUDIES FROM TWO GREAT WARS. Rs. 7.

COMPRISING THE FRENCH CAVALRY IN 1870.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Bonie, French Army. The German Cavalry in the Battle of Vionville—Mars-la-Tour, by Major Kaehler (German General Staff). The Operations of the Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign, by Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Davis, U.S.A.

TACTICAL STUDIES ON THE BATTLES AROUND PLEVNA. Rs. 7.

By Thilo Von Trotha, Captain of the Grenadier Regiment, Frederick William IV. With one Map. Translated by Carl Reichmann, First Lieut., 9th Infantry, U. S. Army.

CAVALRY VERSUS INFANTRY. Rs. 7.

BY CAPTAIN F. N. MAUDE, R. E.

APPLIED TACTICS. For Examination Purposes. A Supplement to Questions and Answers on Tactics. By Captain J. De Mangel, Rs. 4.

INSTRUCTION IN MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Part VI., Military Railways, 1898. Rs. 4.

ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS, 1898. Rs. 1.

PRATT'S MILITARY LAW EXAMINER, New Edition, Rs. 4-8.

PRATT'S MILITARY LAW, New Edition, Rs. 4-8.

FIELD ARTILLERY WITH THE OTHER ARMS.

Its Employment Illustrated from Military History, and its Re-Armament with Quick-Firing Guns Discussed. By MAJOR E. S. M. W., R.A., Rs. 4-8.
Author of "Guns and Cavalry," "Achievements of Cavalry," &c., with Plans.

MILITARY SKETCHING MADE EASY AND MILITARY MAPS EXPLAINED. Fifth Edition, Fully Illustrated. Rs. 4.

By Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS.

THE undermentioned EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS Running on Week Days only, between Victoria Terminus Bombay, and Coorla, will be DISCONTINUED on and from the first of May, 1899.

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus Bombay. D	7	50	Coorla .....D	9	0
Coorla ..... A	8	20	Victoria Terminus Bombay. A	9	40
	20	0		21	10
	32	40		21	50

H. H. SWAN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th of April, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, New Marine Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on Thursday the 11th May, 1899, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 11th of May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Goods Exported during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 13, Esplanade Road.

WIESBALEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on it's own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER SECOND ROW, SAMUEL STREET.

By order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, the Receiver in Suit No. 603 of 1898, Abdulla Haji Dawood vs. Ebrahimbhoy Ladha Chatoo, and by virtue of a decretal order of Sale made by the High Court, dated the 20th day of December, 1898, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the foundary ground, formerly belonging to the convict Khoja Alloo Paroo, and in the possession of Government of India, situate, lying and being within the Fort wards of Bombay, at old town, in Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, which said ground contains by estimation 2724 square yards, and is bounded on the east by the Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, on the west by vacant ground of Mascekjee Jeewajee, on the north by the house of Shaik Adam Dockingo, and on the south by the house of Shaik Manock Dhondoday, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 31 and 32 and new under Ward No. 3021, Street No. 384-88.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharumsey, Cassi and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1899.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 8th May, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1 (a). Letter from Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola—Resigning his seat on the Standing Committee.

(b). Election of a member of the Standing Committee.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department (Plague)—Stating, in reply to President's letter asking that the Municipality be relieved of expenditure in connection with the manufacture of M. Haffkine's serum, that the matter is under consideration and that a further communication will be addressed.

3. Letter from Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama—Requesting the Corporation to grant him leave of absence for four months.

4. Letter from Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas—Requesting the Corporation to grant him leave of absence till the end of June, 1899.

5. Letter from Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas—Requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for five months.

6. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Notifying the election of Mr. George Lund as a Councillor in place of Mr. G. W. Roughton deceased.

7. Letter from Mrs. Roughton—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution regarding the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton.

8. Letter from Messrs. Rehemoobhoy Allana and Gulamhusen Allana—Thanking the Corporation, on behalf of Mrs. Dost Mahomed and themselves, for their Resolution regarding the death of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

9. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the writing off of Rs. 345-7-9, being the book value of three bullocks of the Market Department sent to the Pinjrapol.

10. Recommending sanction to an additional expenditure of Rs. 300 for repairs to the terrace over the front porch of the bungalow standing on the land purchased for the construction of Reay Road, the amount being met from the rent of the building.

11. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 156-3-9, being the difference between the book value and the sale-proceeds of cast-iron pipes sold to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

12. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 34-5-11, being the amount of rent due for the year 1897-98 in respect of 6 acres and 18 3-4 gunthas of additional land leased to the Municipality at Chembur.

13. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 1,839, of construction two sheds at Sankli Tank for segregating cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, and also the cost of entertaining the establishment required for dealing with the disease.

14. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of reports from the Extra Assistant Health Officer and the Chief Medical Officer, Maratha Hospital, showing the results obtained with Professor Lustig's serum, with a note from Colonel Wilkins, Special Medical Officer.

(b) Further letter from the Commissioner on the same subject.

15. Letter from the Commissioner—Giving the information asked for in Corporation's Resolution No 10378 of 1898-99, regarding the survey, &c., of insanitary bull rings.

16. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for opinion, copies of a correspondence on the subject of a site for the statue of the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.

17. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding with his observations, the opinions of the Executive Engineer and the Drainage Engineer on Mr. Baldwin Lathan's criticism of the Bombay Drainage System.

18. Letter from the Commissioner—Giving the information asked for in the Corporation's Resolution No. 9425 of the 19th January 1899, regarding waste of water by the washermen on Malabar Hill.

19. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting for acceptance a proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to allow the Vaccination Department to perform operations at Bandra every fortnight.

20. Resolution of the Standing Committee —Recommending sanction to the following payments being made from Surplus Cash Balance to the two sons of the late Mr. Ramchandra Gangadhar, who was Ward Office Clerk in the Assessment and Collection Department: (1) A compassionate allowance of Rs. 480 due to them under Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations, and (2) the salary of the deceased (amounting to Rs. 2-2-8) for four days of April 1897.

21. Letter from the secretary to Government in the Educational Department—Forwarding copy of a memorandum by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai on the necessity of holding annual tournaments in encouragement of physical education, together with copy of a Resolution passed by Government thereon.

22. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding, with his opinion, copy of a Report from the Executive Engineer on the desirability of requiring in certain cases the shoring up of foundations dug for buildings.

23. Letter from the Secretary, Joint schools Committee, Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 12th April, 1899.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—

24. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 855 to meet the cost of (1) erecting at Sankli Tank a shed for stabling 4 horses and for keeping one hearse and one infectious diseases' van, and (2) providing washing place for washing the horses and disinfecting the van

25. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the writing off from the Live Stock Return of the Fire Brigade Department of Rs. 800, being the book value of a horse that died, and Rs. 447, being the difference between the book value and the sale proceeds of a mare sold by auction.

26. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 2,221-7-3 due to the minor daughter of Mr. A. R. Dawes, late Inspector, Public Health Department.

27. Forwarding certain papers regarding the provision of a separate burial ground for the Khoja Isna Asharina sect, and expressing opinion that it is essential that separate burial ground be provided for that sect.

28. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, copy of the Health Officer's Report for the Fourth Quarter of 1898.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

29. Recommending sanction to the disbursement from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 275-7-0, being the amount of a gratuity due to Mr. Babla Tulaji, late Sub-Inspector, Water Works.

30. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 216-10, being the amount of pension from the 9th to the 28th February, 1899, due to Mr. Rutton ji Shapurji Bahadurji, late Record Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office.

31. Recommending sanction to the payment from surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 69-11-0, being the amount of pension due from the 13th January to the 28th February, 1899, to Mr. Ruttonsha Bomanji, late Ward Clerk, Assessment and Collection Department.

32. Recommending sanction to the proposed plague loan of Rs. 20,00,000 being reduced to Rs. 6,00,000.

33. Recommending sanction to the continuance for a further period of three months from the 1st May 1899, of the temporary dispensary opened for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Kumbharwada, the cost, at Rs. 280 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance.

Notices of Motion as follows:—

34. From Mr. Cawasji Khalji Dadachanji:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether he intends to give effect to the following recommendation which the Health Officer makes at page 6-9 of the Administration Report for the year 1897-98, viz.,—'I attach great importance to a recommendation I have made before of converting all side drains, ditches and gullies throughout the island into open drains provided with flushing tanks. This measure would effect a great improvement and remove numerous causes of foul and air pollution and drive rats away.'"

35. From Mr. Kharshedji Edulji Didachanji:—"(a) That with a view to obtain an accurate compilation of vital statistics, the Corporation thinks it desirable that the unit of registration in each ward should be the smallest practically obtainable; (b) that the Commissioner be requested to suggest ways and means to carry out this object."

36. From Mr. E. F. Underwood, M.D.,—That the Commissioner be requested to direct that a limited number of plague infected houses be disinfected with a low grade of kerosine oil; and that the Corporation be favoured with a report as to its efficacy.

37. From Mr. Kalkhoso N. Kabraji:—That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to favour the Corporation with a detailed report on the ventilation and sanitation of the Public Theatres in the City, and to suggest therein improvements, if any, that may be deemed desirable in the arrangements for the sanitary well-being of the people frequenting these places of public resort.

38. From Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Ismail:—That the Standing Committee be requested to put the Pension Regulations printed in a compact form for the use of the Councillors.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, April 28, 1899.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

SUN LIFE
OFFICE
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTER & NORTHERN INDIA.
OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld., Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Seidmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, the 29th instant, on account of a Native Prince, a splendid BAROUCHE by Kesterton, complete with poles, lamps and fittings.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

EK DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

QUINN'S SPECIFIC.—The best MANGE and ITCH Cure in the world obtainable at the ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. Ditchburn's Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockery ware, Plateware, Piano, Plants, Horse and Carriages, &c., &c., at Mazagoan, opposite the Post office, to be sold, TO-MORROW.

ON VIEW.—Mr. S. Wellington's Furniture, Piano Victoria, etc., at Gas Works Bungalow, Parel, to be SOLD, on SUNDAY, 30th Inst.

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, at Apollo Street, Fort, near Share Bazar, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr P. Mende's Bona-Fide Sale of Furniture, Rich Glass and Crockery ware, Plants, &c., at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on the 3rd proximo.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for Indigestion Dyspepsia. Each prize Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand, with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs, and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long—STEF FENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! of Huge REDUCTIONS in Superb TEAS of The Bombay Tea Association, Ld. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following REDUCED PRICES. Re 1, annas 12-8 and 14-8 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb. MORTON, MAJU and CO., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, for six months, well furnished UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, Rent moderate. Apply sharp to "PRINTER," care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 251," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Reserved English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrion, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckli, No. 6.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Ballwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Ballwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Ballwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Curtimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 1-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 1-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3, with postage, Rs. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MEN BEWARE
Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
BUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MARRY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 3-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. RED.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417

SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... 53,37,417
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PROVIDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected, and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw attention to the Letter of Credit Department of the Head Office in Paris, 14, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary accommodation for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exch

NOTICES.

B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.

BEG to advise their CLIENTS that their BOMBAY OFFICE ADDRESS will be

2, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO.

PARSI CONCERT,
TOWN HALL.
In aid of Dr. BAHADURJI MEMORIAL FUND.
SATURDAY, 29th April, 9 P. M.
Under the distinguished patronage of
SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJEEBHOY, BARONET.

Parsi ladies and Gentlemen, with the united assistance of Mrs. and Miss. SHAYMUBEDUVE and Madame SCHULTZI, will give an interesting programme of Native and English Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Organiser, Mr. D. N. PATEL.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. and at Town Hall on the night of the Concert.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class only, to the Time Bills quoted below.—

DOWN TRAIN. ON SATURDAYS.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. ON MONDAYS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus,		Lonauli ..... D	7 15
Bombay ..... D	15 23	Khandalla ..... A	7 24
Neral ..... D	15 37	Neral ..... D	7 37
Do. ..... D	16 44	Neral ..... A	8 52
Khandalla ..... A	18 15	Do. ..... D	8 55
Lonauli ..... D	18 19	Victoria Terminus,	
Lonauli ..... A	18 31	Bombay ..... A	10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (noon), on 3 d May, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

500 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality, for early delivery, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2 Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered of the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the rafts.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the declaration of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st April, 1899.

THE MADRAS ENGINEERING AGENCY.
PATENTS OBTAINED FOR INVENTORS.
Indian Patent, Rs. 150. *English Patent, Rs.* 200.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL works furnished. Doors, windows, roofs and other wood and metal work supplied; also lumber. Agency work undertaken. Address:—BOYAPPADIGARAM, Madras. THIS ADVT. APPEARS WEEKLY.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General of Bombay during the month of March 1899 under his charge:—

NARAYAN JUNA VARAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOHN MURRAY DAVIES, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Poona.
JAMES HICKMAN JOHNFORTH, late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
VITHALDAS GOKALDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BRAMHANUNDAN CHITAGANUNDAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
ISAC DALAL, late a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.
HERBERT EDWARD WILDMAN GODWYN BROOKE of the Indian Civil Service, late Assistant Collector at Nasik.
JANE MARSHALL, wife of John Marshall, late Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
PAROOBAI, (widow of Gopal Tookaram Katay) late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.

All persons having against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said time the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 20th April 1899.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Colaba up to the 10th May, 1899, for the supply of COAL for the INDIAN Steamers more or less to the Bombay and Mhow Arsenals, from 1st May, 1899, to the 30th June, 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

Printed forms of "Tender" and "Specification" I. O. Form 101 or 105 of the stores more or less for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract dicd which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted from 27th April to 28th May, 1899, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per set of forms.

2.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be duly filled in and signed and the value should be stated specifically in words as well as in figures at the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pice in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the Coal at Railway Stations or Bunders at Bombay and Mhow, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measure as those at the Coal is accounted for in the I. C. schedule.

3.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY the 29th May, 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

4.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P.M. Sundays and holidays excepted. Reference is invited to the "Government Gazette" of 27th April, 1899.

T. FOWLE Major R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c., it possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires. Each genuine package bears the Stamp of which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-48m., 1-49 h. Low water, 6-46m., 7-39a.

P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 14th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

The China Mills Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

Parsee Concert in aid of Dr. Bahadurjee Memorial fund, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Music at Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 1-35m., 2-38a. Low water, 7-23m., 8-34a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to the Vellard and further.

FANCY DRESS HALL AT IGATPURA.—The honorary secretary of this dance disclaims the authorship of the account of the dance published on Wednesday.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The exhibition of prizes to the children of the school conducted by the Committee of the Fund for erecting cheap residences for poor Parsees at Falkland Road will take place to-morrow evening, at 5-30. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Umedram Lulbhai Desai, M.D., B.S., in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow evening, at 5-30. Subject: "The Philosophy of the Human Mind." (Part II.)

FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground between the 21st E. D. Royal Artillery and the Rovers. Kick off at 5-15 p.m. The following teams will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Hawson; backs—C. M. Ross and G. Walton; half-backs, J. Strang, P. Fischer and W. J. Smarden; forwards—F. A. Tromas, W. Scrafton, W. B. Latta, E. J. Weatherly, and W. Manning.

ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF PASSENGERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sulleman Ahmed and another boatman were charged with overloading their craft so to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the passengers on board. The accused were in the employ of coal contractors, and when arrested were sailing their boats in the harbour, with the sides only three inches above water. On admitting the offence, the accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—Krishnabai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, sustained serious burns about her person by her clothes catching fire from a lighted kerosine oil lamp on Thursday evening. The girl resides with her parents at Lohar Street. On the day in question, she was carrying the lamp from one room to another, when her clothes were accidentally set on fire. She was taken by the parents to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevithick and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Quick Step ..... N. N.
Barn Dance ...	The Boston Belle ..... Godfrey.
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Caryll.
Valse	Love Me ..... Coward.
Song	The Maid of Malahar (Cornet solo) ... Adams.
Polka	The Jolly Little Jap ..... Couvelart.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Dyal Keshow, a little boy, about ten years of age, was charged with the theft of ten seers of linseed, the property of Lakhumsey Hurjee. On Thursday night, the complainant heard a noise in his premises, and on going to ascertain the cause of it, found the accused with the linseed, which he had tied up in a piece of cloth. The boy had been in the habit of committing petty thefts, and his father despaired of reforming him. The Magistrate ordered him to be apprenticed at the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST TIMBER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Shaik Hassan Cumroodin, a Port Trust boatman, was charged with theft of a quantity of timber from the Port Trust barge No. 50. Accused removed the timber from the barge and placed it on a native craft, giving one of the crew of the latter instructions to take it to his (accused's) house. The theft was detected, and the prisoner arrested by a sepoy of the water police. The accused's defence was that he found the timber floating in the harbour. The evidence for the prosecution established the charge, and the accused was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be noticed that a grand vocal and instrumental concert, both in English and Vernacular, is to be given to-night in the Town Hall, under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., in aid of the funds now being raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee. The programme is a select one. Miss Seymour Dove, Madam Schultz, and several well-trained Native ladies will sing on the occasion. There will be recitals from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," by lady amateurs, the two ladies respectively personating Antonio and Snylock. Dr. Tata will sing "The Death of Nelson," assisted by Mrs. Sharp. Two portraits of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Dr. Bahadurjee, done on glass by Kanga brothers, glass decorators of Church Gate Street, will be publicly sold after-wards presented to Dr. D. N. Patel, in appreciation of his arduous labour in connection with this concert. Seats in the Town Hall have almost all been taken up.

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, proceeded with the further hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 500, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by plaintiffs in the month of May, 1893, in their "Art Supplement." Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming for the defendant. Mr. A. Schelling, insurance manager to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was the first witness examined. Witness stated that Mr. Parker had come to see him with a large photo-chrome sheet, and induced him to give the advertisement, but witness refused to give as the scale of charges was very high. Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said he could distinguish a photo-chrome from any other picture. He would swear that Mr. Parker mentioned the word photo-chrome. Mr. A. Veillon, examined by Mr. Hemming, said that at the time Mr. Parker came to the defendant for advertisement he was present. Mr. Parker had been represented to the defendant that the central picture in the sheet would be like the photo-chrome picture he then had with him. Witness said he was well acquainted with photo-chrome pictures as he lived in the house where photo-chromes were produced. Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that in the conversation no process was mentioned by Mr. Parker, but what he said was that the central picture would be like the photo-chrome he had then with him. At this stage Mr. Hemming informed the Court that one of his witnesses, Mr. Altree, of Messrs. John Roberts and Company, was indisposed and was not present in Court, and his only witness, an expert, had gone to Bombay. Mr. Hemming asked for a postponement, to which Mr. Dunlop strongly objected. As the defendant, however, undertook to pay the costs of the day, his Honour adjourned the case till Monday next.

DETERRING A PUBLIC SERVANT FROM HIS DUTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Abbas Sulieman and Mahomed Khan Haji Khan, both Mahomedans, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging them with assaulting a public servant, viz., a Municipal ramoose, to deter him from discharging his duty. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. About 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, complainant, whose name is Tatia Succaram, was on duty at Wadi Byculla. Seeing a bullock cart with two passengers importing deceased meat from Coorla to Bombay. He was then in plain clothes. On the arrival of the Coorla local train, a number of passengers alighted, amongst whom were two women who carried with them a basket containing a quantity of diseased meat. The Municipal peon arrested these two women and marched them out of the station. Suddenly the party was met by the first accused, who spoke to the women in custody and made certain offers to Tatia, who would not accept them. The first accused then called the second accused to his assistance, and after the party had proceeded to a short distance, the two accused caught hold of Tatia and assaulted him, telling the two women at the same time to decamp. The women made their escape good and have not since been traced. Tatia was thrown on the ground and fisted by the two accused. The unfortunate man raised an alarm. A policeman came upon the scene, rescued Tatia, and took the assailants in custody. The first accused pleaded intoxication. The second stated that he was arrested while he was passing along the road. He knew nothing about the assault. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code, of a simple assault, and sentenced No. 1 to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment with hard labour.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statement made by me at the last meeting of the Corporation that Mr. Hughes, the late, was a pupil of the Special Drainage Engineer, Mr. Smith, was made on the authority of the present Water Engineer, Mr. Bruce. As Mr. Smith informed me that the statement was incorrect, I wrote to Mr. Bruce. I think it is right that his reply should, in justice to Mr. Hughes, be published. Mr. Bruce writes to me: "If I recollect aright I told you that before Mr. Hughes went to Calcutta he came here to see Mr. Smith, and obtained hints from him, and in that sense was his pupil. Mr. Smith was my authority for this. —Yours, &c.,

April 27. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.

THIS AFTERNOON'S ENTRIES.

Yacht's Handicap race—Start at 4 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Shanukin	Officers, R. A.
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Middle Ground Channel Buoy (W N W of Butcher Id.) and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 26 miles.

Tomtit class race—Start at 4-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne
Maud	Mr G T Wilder
Tomtit	Mr H H Hopkins
Mag	Mr J B K Macbeth
Midget	Officers, R. A.

Course—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard; round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 23 miles.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	5	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	16	1	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	7	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	4	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	33
Total	60	43	157
Total plague deaths to date	45,110	39,386	
Same date last year	61	43	132

BANDRA.

There was one attack and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Friday.

DAMAUN.

On Sunday Lower Damaun, for the second time during the present outbreak, showed a clean plague mortality bill, whereas the plague mortality on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was respectively 1, 3, and 1, all the victims being Mahomedans. Though the Mahomedans of Dholar, Chitlavad, Kharawad, Kharivad and Varkund vacated their houses in pursuance of the orders of the Plague Commissioner, the Mahomedans of Ganchivad assumed a defiant attitude, and under various excuses refused or delayed vacating their infected houses pursuant to the order of the Plague Commissioner, whereupon he sent an armed police force and got about 75 of the principal men before him on the evening of the 25th inst., and after devoting half an hour to trying to impress upon them the necessity of vacating the infected quarters, gave them distinctly to understand that unless they vacated their houses, he was determined to isolate Ganchivad and prevent the people from frequenting the healthy quarters of the city.

MYSORE.

The Plague Commissioner of Mysore reports for the week ended April 21st that the steady decline in the number of indigenous cases in the whole province, noticed in the previous week's report, was continued during the week under report. The number of places in which indigenous cases occurred increased by one. There have been no indigenous cases in Bangalore city for the past five weeks, and none in the Civil and Military Station for three weeks. A notification declaring the city free from infection was issued by the Government on April 17th, but has since been held in abeyance until such time as the Civil Surgeon, Bangalore, is able to also declared free. Although there has been a rise in the total mortality, the Chief Plague Officer reports that as all deaths were certified, and as the increase occurred chiefly among persons over 60 years of age, there is no reason to suspect that the increase is due to undetected cases of plague. The total number inoculated to date in the city is 34,123 once, and 1,384 twice. No patients were under treatment during the week. The number of cases decreased in all four affected districts of the State, Bangalore, Kolar (including the Gold Fields), Tumkur, and Mysore, while in the Kolar District, excluding the Gold Fields, there was a slight increase. In the Gold Fields the number of indigenous cases decreased from 47 to 30. In this area the total number of places in which indigenous cases have occurred from the commencement is 29, of which 16 have been free for four weeks or more, and have been from the statistical returns. Of the remaining 24, three have been free for two weeks continuously; six places which had one or more cases last week, had none during the present week—that is the mines, had the same number of cases as last week, and they occured only in eight places. There was a slight increase in Mysore city. There was decrease of 3% in the total mortality and of 12 from plague, while the plague cases decreased by 9. The disease has been steadily going down, and it will not be long before it practically disappears.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, have just presented the first report of their work during the past eighteen months. It states:—"Your Committee have moved in the direction of the Indian Christians of Bombay, in order to foster community of life is not entirely new. It was in the year 1872 that a body, denominated "The Christian Alliance of Bombay," was established by the efforts of some of the distinguished leaders of the Indian Christian community, many of whom have since entered into their rest. Later on, after varied success, the "Alliance," appeared under the designation of "Western India Native Christian Union," which body for some years fulfilled the objects for which it had been established. Then circumstances, which need not be described here, made it necessary to form an association bearing a name and having objects similar to those of other associations of Indian Christians in India. Consequently our Association was inaugurated in July, 1897, under its present name. The total membership including the Roha Branch is 125. After briefly reviewing the work of the year, the Committee state:—In conclusion the Committee beg to place before the general body of the members of the Association, their conviction that the Association has supplied a real want in the life of the Indian Christian Community of this city. However little of our ideal we may have been permitted to attain so far, it cannot be doubted that grand opportunities exist in our community for the Association's work. The cause of mind which is good of our own people and of the non-Christian peoples around us. We are a people with peculiar advantages, and in some respects labouring under peculiar disadvantages. Needing, therefore, no apology for our existence as an Association, we take our stand on the firm ground of usefulness and necessity. The Committee would, therefore, urge the necessity of the Indian Christian public of the city rallying round the Association, to strengthen and support it. The Committee would also ask of the members to be in every manner enthusiastic and loyal in their support of their Association, which, they hope, has a bright prospect before it and glorious opportunities for good

THE FATE OF THE MARECHAL LANNES.

VANISHED ON HER FIRST TRIP.

HOPE OF CREW'S SAFETY ABANDONED.

SOME GRUESOME THEORIES.

A HAVERFORDWEST, correspondent writing on April 2 says:—I returned from Broadhaven after making every investigation concerning the wreck of the Marechal Lannes. There is very little fresh news to chronicle with respect to one of the most mysterious of the many inexplicable disasters that so often happen at sea. The story of the Marechal Lannes is one of the saddest. A beautiful sailing ship made to carry 3,030 tons of cargo, built of steel and well found in every respect was launched a long time ago, and on the first voyage of her career only to meet with disaster, probably ere she has time to get beyond sight of shore I have been able to pick up all that is known of her movements, and this is very little. She took her full complement of cargo at Swansea, and off on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, she was towed down to Lundy, and then the tug left her. The wind was at this time south-west, which was fair for the course of her and would cause her captain to take a north-west course in order to benefit as much as possible from it. This would bring him near the Welsh coast, and from this fact the deduction is made that during the fog that prevailed have got out of his bearings, and so have been trapped by the dreaded Lats and Barrels Rocks, in the same way as the City of Aberdeen was lost some seven years ago.

These rocks stretch themselves like a net for the unwary for eight or ten miles, almost in a straight line east and west, culminating in the Smalls upon which there is a lighthouse. This beacon light is some sixteen miles from the extreme end of the southern arm of St. Bride's Bay, which is the nearest point of the coast to them; and although there is a good navigable channel between them and the main it can readily be imagined with a sinister awe they inspire. The explanation that the Marechal Lannes got on these rocks is a very feasible one considering the direction of the wind, which remained S.W. up till 4.30 on Thursday morning. The catastrophe must have happened ere then, as by six o'clock the wreckage was being driven into Broadhaven, some 24 miles from the Smalls, the wind having veered round to the N.W. Immediately that the cable communication, which was set up between the lighthouse and St. David's some time ago, was recently broken; no news, therefore, has been received from the lighthouse keepers, but it is probable that the lighthouse men may know something of the calamity. Communication by boat is by no means easy, and is, I believe, only kept up by the Trinity vessel which visits the lighthouses and afterwards presented to Dr. D. N. Patel, in appreciation of his arduous labour in connection with this concert. Seats in the Town Hall have almost all been taken up.

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, proceeded with the further hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 500, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by plaintiffs in the month of May, 1893, in their "Art Supplement." Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming for the defendant. Mr. A. Schelling, insurance manager to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was the first witness examined. Witness stated that Mr. Parker had come to see him with a large photo-chrome sheet, and induced him to give the advertisement, but witness refused to give as the scale of charges was very high. Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said he could distinguish a photo-chrome from any other picture. He would swear that Mr. Parker mentioned the word photo-chrome. Mr. A. Veillon, examined by Mr. Hemming, said that at the time Mr. Parker came to the defendant for advertisement he was present. Mr. Parker had been represented to the defendant that the central picture in the sheet would be like the photo-chrome picture he then had with him. Witness said he was well acquainted with photo-chrome pictures as he lived in the house where photo-chromes were produced. Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that in the conversation no process was mentioned by Mr. Parker, but what he said was that the central picture would be like the photo-chrome he had then with him. At this stage Mr. Hemming informed the Court that one of his witnesses, Mr. Altree, of Messrs. John Roberts and Company, was indisposed and was not present in Court, and his only witness, an expert, had gone to Bombay. Mr. Hemming asked for a postponement, to which Mr. Dunlop strongly objected. As the defendant, however, undertook to pay the costs of the day, his Honour adjourned the case till Monday next.

DETERRING A PUBLIC SERVANT FROM HIS DUTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Abbas Sulieman and Mahomed Khan Haji Khan, both Mahomedans, before Mr. S. B Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging them with assaulting a public servant, viz., a Municipal ramoose, to deter him from discharging his duty. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. About 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, complainant, whose name is Tatia Succaram, was on duty at Wadi Byculla. Seeing a bullock cart with two passengers importing deceased meat from Coorla to Bombay. He was then in plain clothes. On the arrival of the Coorla local train, a number of passengers alighted, amongst whom were two women who carried with them a basket containing a quantity of diseased meat. The Municipal peon arrested these two women and marched them out of the station. Suddenly the party was met by the first accused, who spoke to the women in custody and made certain offers to Tatia, who would not accept them. The first accused then called the second accused to his assistance, and after the party had proceeded to a short distance, the two accused caught hold of Tatia and assaulted him, telling the two women at the same time to decamp. The women made their escape good and have not since been traced. Tatia was thrown on the ground and fisted by the two accused. The unfortunate man raised an alarm. A policeman came upon the scene, rescued Tatia, and took the assailants in custody. The first accused pleaded intoxication. The second stated that he was arrested while he was passing along the road. He knew nothing about the assault. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code, of a simple assault, and sentenced No. 1 to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment with hard labour.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statement made by me at the last meeting of the Corporation that Mr. Hughes, the late, was a pupil of the Special Drainage Engineer, Mr. Smith, was made on the authority of the present Water Engineer, Mr. Bruce. As Mr. Smith informed me that the statement was incorrect, I wrote to Mr. Bruce. I think it is right that his reply should, in justice to Mr. Hughes, be published. Mr. Bruce writes to me: "If I recollect aright I told you that before Mr. Hughes went to Calcutta he came here to see Mr. Smith, and obtained hints from him, and in that sense was his pupil. Mr. Smith was my authority for this. —Yours, &c.,

April 27. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.

THIS AFTERNOON'S ENTRIES.

Yacht's Handicap race—Start at 4 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Shanukin	Officers, R. A.
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Middle Ground Channel Buoy (W N W of Butcher Id.) and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 26 miles.

Tomtit class race—Start at 4-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne
Maud	Mr G T Wilder
Tomtit	Mr H H Hopkins
Mag	Mr J B K Macbeth
Midget	Officers, R. A.

Course—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard; round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 23 miles.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Store, &c.

THE LAW REGARDING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company and Ramdas Kessowjee.

This was a judge's summons taken out by one Ramdas Kessowji, calling upon the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, its agents and directors, to shew cause why the register of the Company should not be rectified by entering therein the fact that the respective registered holders of certain shares had ceased to be members of the Company, and by substituting in the register as holders of the shares the name of the respective transferees. The matter was argued before Mr. Justice Starling for some days, when Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormusji, appeared for the applicant in support of the summons; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Haikes and Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared on behalf of the Company, the Directors and Secretaries and Agents respectively.

Mr. Justice Starling in dismissing the summons with costs said:—Ramdas Kessowji and Dwarkadas Shamji whose name will call the applicants, although the former is the only applicant in this matter, were directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and also partners in the firm which carried on the duties of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company. They were and are also shareholders in the Company. On the 30th June 1898 for certain considerations they agreed to sell their interest in the Company to them by Art XXII of the Articles of Association of the Company, to consider the circumstances of each separate transfer in order that no improper or undesirable person might be admitted to the position of a Member of the Company and that the Company on the shares of its debtors might be preserved. In re Coalfort China Coy (1895) 2ch. at p. 410 Rigby L.J., describes such power as "a fiduciary power, it has been exercised from time to time by the Company, and with due regard to the interest of the transferee," consequently it cannot be exercised until the transfer with the names of the transferee and the consideration are before them, and they have had an opportunity of considering each case. That being so can the Directors by a resolution bind themselves or the Company not to exercise their fiduciary power? Clauses 5 and 6 of W. and G. 284 was one on all fours with the present except, that there the resolution passed was in consideration of a large sum of money being paid to the Directors for the benefit of the Company here in consideration of the remission of a large sum of money to two of the Directors in their personal capacity, which makes the case much stronger against the present applicant. In that case Bowen L.J. at p. 295 said "how could it have been consistent with the true meaning of the deed regulating the administration of the affairs of the Company or the mode of the Directors to sell their shares, the right of objecting to a person proposed to become a new shareholder by a transfer from an existing shareholder, even though the money to be thus obtained was not for the immediate benefit of the Company, was a combination to defeat one material and important provision of the deed and was therefore in effect a fraud on the Company." Turner, L. J. at p. 300 also says "the power given in by this Article to the Directors to give or withhold their consent to transfers have been wrested to the purpose of enabling the Directors to carry out an arrangement contrived and disguised for effecting the retirement of a large body of the shareholders." In this case the Court took a use of this power was not warranted." I have no doubt that the learned Judge who decided that case would have come to the same conclusion in the present case, and I must therefore hold that the resolution of the 18th October was *ultra vires* and is not binding on the Company Consequently the applicant is not entitled to have the transfers presented by him registered without the Directors before them, and to consider each separate transfer. As I have decided against the validity of the resolution, even if passed by a properly constituted board, I need not consider the first point argued before me. As to the 3rd point, it is also fatal to the affidavits that upon the 13th this summons was issued, the applicant had not furnished the names even of the transferees to the Directors though they did on the 13th December furnish the names of the transferors (nominees of the applicant) and they would not at any time up to the present have lodged the share certificates and transfers unless a clean receipt had been given for them; consequently they have not put themselves in a position to ask this Court to order a rectification of the register in the manner asked for by the applicants. In order that the shares might be transferred to the names of the transferees, but the Company refused under the circumstances to record them. It being admitted by Mr. Macpherson that these were not left at the Company's office even for examination and it is apparent from the affidavits and correspondences that they would not have been before the Board even had the application been given for the first voyage of her career only to meet with disaster, probably ere she has time to get beyond sight of shore I have been able to pick up all that is known of her movements, and this is very little. She took her full complement of cargo at Swansea, and off on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, she was towed down to Lundy, and then the tug left her. The wind was at this time south-west, which was fair for the course of her

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
" It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power ; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative sight.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
57, & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Bundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN
RAILWAYS.
THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, to KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.
Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. This is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.
For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
51, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1893.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.
We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
OR
£4 Per Annum SECURES Rs. 40
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY
for, £1,000 or Rs. 10,000
PAYABLE AT DEATH.
With corresponding non-fatal allowances. Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
For full particulars apply
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOLA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ltd., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, 'APRIL 28.

In the Cotton market exporters have operated very sparingly, and the Mills have also transacted business on a very limited scale ; prices are steady, with a slight tendency in forward rates to advance. Wheat and Seeds have been steady in tone, and a small business has been passing from day to day throughout the week. Exchange has been firmer, and this evening's quotations show an advance on those of last Friday of 1-16d. for Bank, and 1-8d. for Private Paper. Money is in fair demand. Government Paper is steady and advancing, quotations being 11-16 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-2 per cent. for 3 per Cents. Freights are a steady market. Imports are in moderate demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,68,807
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	5,82,347
Other " "	Dec.	"	32,01,047
Government Securities	Dec.	"	145
Other authorised "	Unchanged		
Loans	Inc.	"	17,402
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	90,531
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,84,890
Cash	Dec.	"	50,13,105

There was a further reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of some 56 lakhs, making it stand at 135 lakhs against the diminution in the preceding week of 15 1-4 lakhs, at 191 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to over 16 1-2 lakhs ; also at the Branches, to the extent of 5 3-4 lakhs, Private Deposits decreasing by 32 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off of 3-4 lakh ; and the Balances with other Banks were 1 3-4 lakh lower.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on 22nd April, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,40,467
Do. do. at Branches	53,08,193
Other Deposits	3,29,21,381
Post Bills	4,340
Credits undrawn	22,80,773
Rs.	6,36,60,097

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,70,021
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	77 79 727
Loans on do. do.	1,55,93,345
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,24,27,187
Dead Stock	4,24,057
Stamps and Stationery	27,419
Bullion	...
Balances with other Banks	98,309
Cash	1,35,15,021
Rs.	6,36,60,097

Meanwhile the money market is firmer in tone, and there is a very fair demand. The Bank rate is 6 per cent., and that in the open market is 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet in tone at opening last mail day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d., for Demand, and 1s 4 1-16d., for three months sight Credits, with but little doing either way. On Monday rates were firmer at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were placed, and then 1s. 4 3-32d. became available for three months' sight Credits, but there were no Bills offering thereat. Rates were quoted on Tuesday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d for three months' sight Credits. At the latter rate there was a moderate supply ; later on, in the day, however 1-32d. higher became obtainable for Bank paper. There was a firm feeling in the market on Wednesday with 1s. 3 31-32d. named for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. and the rate then advanced to 1s. 4 5-32d. Yesterday rates were firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and for Bank Paper there was a moderate enquiry only. The tone of the market was quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. for Demand, a fair amount of the latter being taken at the quotation, and the market then receiving to 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand. For three months' sight Merchants' Bills 1s. 4 5-32d. was quoted, but more were reported to have changed hands thereat. The market closed quieter at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	109 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened on Saturday last at 100 5-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents., and declined to 100 9-16 in both positions, closing at the lower level ; for 3 per cents., 94 was quoted. On Monday quotations were lower again at 100 7-16 for 3 1-2 per cents., for Cash and the Settlement ; for Threes, 94 was quoted. There was a quiet feeling in the market on Tuesday with 100 1-2 named for 3 1-2 per cents., for Money and Account ; Threes remained at 94. The market was strong in tone on Wednesday at 100 3-4 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 7-8 for the Settlement, and 94 1-2 for threes. There was a strong and advancing feeling in the market yesterday, and rates moved up to 101 5-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both money and account ; for Threes 94 was quoted. Rates were again higher to-day at 101 1-2 for cash and the settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 95 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been an advancing movement in prices during the past week, prices showing, as compared with last Friday's, an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India ; of Rs. 5 in China ; and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Southern Mahratta and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Curriumbhoy and David. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah trading, are Rs. 100 higher, in the 1st Issue ; and Rs. 20, in the 2nd Issue ; Oriental Government Life Security, Rs. 10 ; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 5 ; and Badham Pile & Co., and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 2 each. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, have declined Rs. 5 ; while on the other hand, Bank of Bengal, have advanced Rs. 30, and National Bank of India, Rs. 15.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Buyers up-country continue to take in very sparing quantities ; dealers are willing sellers, but no change worth mentioning has taken place as regards "Grey-Goods. Nainsookhs and Mulls" are in fair request ; light and medium qualities of Shirtings also find buyers. In "Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made Goods" there has been no change.

YARNS.—There has been a small demand only, and the tone of the market is weak. Buyers are reported to be but meagre operators. Official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No. 6	Mule, As.	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	8s	" "	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	10s	" "	3 1-2	"	4 1-2 "
"	12s	" "	3 5-8	"	4 5-8 "
"	16s	" "	3 7-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	20s	" "	4 1-8	"	5 "
"	24s	" "	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	" "	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	" "	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—There has been an advance all round in prices, Rs. 48-12-0 per cent. being quoted for "Yellow Metal," Rs. 59-8-0 per cent. for "Braziers' Copper," and Rs. 55 per candy for "Swedish Bar Iron," being an advance of Rs. 3, Rs. 1-12-0, and Rs. 1-0-0, respectively, on previous quotations.

COALS.—No sales of importance have been reported beyond a line of "Deshagar Bengal," which was sold for, June-December 1900 delivery, at Rs. 14 1-2 per candy. Small lots of Cardiff, ready in harbour, changed hands at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton, some ready Dawson's at Rs. 16 1-2 ; and ready Bengal at Rs. 14 1-2. For forward deliveries importers ask Rs. 18 1-4 for Cardiff, and Rs. 17 for Davison's W. Hartley. We quoted alongside :—

	Ready	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
" "	Rs. 16 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 17 " per ton.
Australia	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-4 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 17 1-2 "	Rs. 18 1-4 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singapore	Nil	Nil.
Deshagar Bengal	Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a limited enquiry from both shippers and the mills for this sample, and the purchases reported from day to day have been inconsiderable. Prices have been generally steady, and a little inclined to move up for forward deliveries, the quotation for "good" Broachnagger, for May delivery, being Rs. 132 1-2 per candy. The market closes steady in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy,	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs 123—2 13/64,	
Do. Good	121—2 11-16 d.	
Do. Good	115—2 19-32d.	
Selatee, Fine	131—2 2-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	118— 25-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	127—2 25-32d.	
Oomras, Fully Good	133—2 7-8d.	
Dholleras, Fine	142—3d.	
Do. Do. Mid	144—3 3-32d	
Do. Fully Good	131—2 5-16	
Do. Do. Mid	136—2 29-32d.	
Do. Good May	141—2 2/3 d.	
S. G. Ph. Prear, Good May	147—3 3-16d.	
Western May	132—2 27-32d.	
Broach, Fine	150—3 7-32d.	
Do. Good		

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1898-99.	Season. 1897-98.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	334,000	281,000
Barsee and Nuggur	85,500	70,000
Berar	574,500	347,500
Hingunghat	11,500	9,000
Dholleras	109,000	81,000
Broach	88,500	104,500
Bengal	214,500	163,500
Persian and Sind	5,000	12,500
Coompta and Dharwar	7,500	9,000
Total.	1,490,000	10,78,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1-99. Bales.	18-8. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	20,103	75,391	55,577
From 1st Jan. to 27th April 1899	970,715	961,573	884,247
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,265	9,073	14,250
From 1st Jan. to 27th April 1899	277,991	171,740	301,917
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	15,529	1,571	4,054
From 1st Jan. to 27th April 1899	233,125	144,809	215,888

WHEAT.—There has been a steady though a small enquiry ; prices are some 1-4 to 1 anna higher. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 23	per candy.
Do. 85 per cent	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-2-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 27	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	" 26	"
Hard Red	" 25	"

SEEDS.—A fair enquiry is reported, in a steady market ; prices are as follows :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	"	6-0-0 " "
Do. Do. Cawnpore	"	5-8-0 " "
Do. Red Do.	"	5-7-0 " "
Gingelly, White	"	28-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	33-0-0 " "

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	214,260	439,415	21,953
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th April	1,500,254	2,238,823	403,093
Linseed for the week	110,570	104,055	17,733
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th April	1,180,701	1,093,101	109,491
Rapeseed for the week	121,683	88,991	73,347
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th April	659,338	646,956	259,291
Gingellyseed for the week	12,149	31,034	9,745
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th April	934,753	1,004,893	339,892

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	125,504	85,770	.....
Do. from 1st January to 27th April	853,999	597,072	811
Linseed for the week	24,429	9,201	1,617
Do. from 1st January to 27th April	858,443	883,245	155,235
Rapeseed for the week	33,033	27,704	29,105
Do. from 1st January to 27th April	454,407	536,293	202,593
Gingellyseed for the week	81,213	7,700	1,000
Do. from 1st January to 27th April	11,07,931	853,372	283,433

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis—Hymns Introit 1, 187 and 242.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 226, 27 and 137. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Monday, 1st May.
Festival of Saints Phillip and James Evangelist and Martyrs 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 4, 315 and 314. 11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 135, 281 and 420.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 411, 128 and 27.
Monday, 1st May.
Festival of S. S. Philip and James, App. M. M.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).
10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
Byculla, (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,
(Church of Scotland.)
8 a.m.—Morning Service—Psalm 40, tune 154. Hymns 210, 183 and 123.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 98 tune 148. Hymns 136, 393 and 291 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 54, 274 and 291. Psalm 89, tune 109.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 140, 235 and 314.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 229, 207 and 430.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. B Butcher.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
Prince's Dock.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion—Hymns 516, 261, 175 and 169.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 285, 499 and 437.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL,
(Madras time.)
Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Sermon—Hymns 260, 313 and 197.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 432, 438, 447 and 437.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Monday, May 1st—S. Philip and S. James's Day.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHAPEL OF ST. FRANCIS DADAR.
THE Revd. Father Boed, S. J. Professor St. Xavier's College will preach at 7 a.m., at the Chapel of St. Francis Dadar.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS :—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4-5 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 The Simla Season—Notes from Nagpur—Mahableshwar Notes.
7 Not a from Coonoor—Notes from Ahmedabad—Indian Crop Prospects—The Turtle Banks of the Irrawaddy Division.
8 Departure for Europe—The New Chief Justice of Bombay—Non-uniformity of Garrison Churches—The Madras Military Accounts Scandal—The Disputed Hoondi Translation—Frontier News.
9 Municipal Standing Committees—Bombay Port Trust.
10 The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution—The Royal Yacht Sailor's Home—The "Art Supplement" A. Agra Assault Case.
11 High Court Original Side—Gold and Silver.
12 LEADING ARTICLES : Mr. J. W. Maclean M.P. and the Countervailing Duties—The Women of India.
13 LEADING ARTICLE : Leprosy in India.
14 LEADING ARTICLES : The Second "China" Inquiry—A Reserve of Officers for the Indian Army.
15 Presidency Plague Mortality—Incident of the Plague at Karachi—The Native Press—The Weather on the Ghats.
16 MILITARY NEWS—Death on the Railway—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Destructive Fire at Jambli Street—A Protracted Law Suit.
17 The City Mortality—The Bandora Murder case.
18 Mr. Karkaria on Satara—SPORTING NEWS : Association Football in Bombay—Bombay Chess Tournament.
19 Yacht Club Race—BENGAL—MADRAS—N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—HAGELLANPORE—Rise of Bengal—Bank of Bombay—Bank of Madras—Railway Reports.
20 OFFICIAL GAZETTES. Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
21-22 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.
23 ADVERTISEMENT.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	5	55 p.m.	8	36
Teheran	28	2	3/ p.m.	6	29
Send	28	2	45 p.m.	6	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 28 th April, 1899.

	Mangalore Time. H.	M.	Madras Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	3
" Karachi	...	42	...	4
" Madras	...	39	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHAMBERLAIN—April 22, at Madanapalle, the wife of the Rev Lewis B Chamberlain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KILBANE—MORLEY—April 25, at the R C Chapel, Kilpauk, by the Rev Father A H Kroal, James Patrick, son of late Captain Edward P Kilbane, B and P S N Co., to Julia Monica, only daughter of James Morley, Esq., Army Clothing Dept, Madras.

DEATH.

JOHN—April 15, at Lucknow, Rose Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Christopher Anthony John, aged 55 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

"THE rise of Portuguese power in India 1497-1550," by R. S. Whiteway, late the Bengal Civil Service, has just been published by Archibald Constable and Co., London. This volume, which will be succeeded by another devoted to the history of the decay of the Portuguese power in India, goes in detail over the ground covered by some brilliant chapters in the first volume of Sir William Hunter's "History of British India." The author has consulted the Portuguese authorities, and French and English writers. Every page is full of interest, chronicling not only the daring and the genius of Portuguese captains and statesmen who for nearly a century made the Indian Ocean a Portuguese lake, but giving a clear view of the manners and morals of the time, and the relative civilisation of the intruders, and of the Hindu states with which they came in contact. In many respects, the Hindu civilisation was undoubtedly in advance of that of the invaders. In Calicut, under the rule of the Samuri, a Hindu of the Nair caste, there was complete religious toleration, the idea of which was unknown at that time in Europe. The Mahomedan trading community had its mosques, and such deference was paid to their religious sentiments that Friday was respected throughout Malabar. No death-sentence on a Moslem was carried out without the consent of his co-religionists. A Persian, named Abdur-Razak, who visited Calicut fifty-six years before da Gama, who was no friend to the Samuri, wrote :—"Security and justice are so firmly established in this city that the most wealthy merchants bring thither from maritime countries considerable cargoes, which they unload and unhesitatingly send to the markets and bazaars, without thinking in the meantime of any necessity of checking the accounts, or keeping watch over the goods. The officers of the Custom House take charge of the merchandise over which they keep watch night and day . . . In Calicut, every ship, whatever place it may come from or whithersoever it may be bound, when it puts into this port, is treated like other vessels, and has no trouble of any kind to put up with." The Portuguese changed all that. Pyrard, a Frenchman, who visited Calicut in 1607, was struck by the universal hatred with which the Portuguese were regarded, and by the liberty and security enjoyed under the Samuri : "The king permits the exercise of every kind of religion, and yet it is strictly forbidden to talk, to dispute or quarrel on that subject. There was no inquisition at Calicut. In their treatment of prisoners of war, the Indians, until they learned otherwise from the newcomers, were distinguished by their humanity. One of their Governors wrote to Almeida, the first Viceroy, that while the fight was in progress, it was the duty of each side to conquer the enemy, but once the enemy was conquered he must be treated as a brother, and he practised what he wrote. The Portuguese were amazed by this way of looking at things, which they had no idea of imitating.

The Portuguese had learned war in a very rough school. Their Lusitanian ancestors who had successfully resisted Roman and Carthaginian warriors were subjugated by Julius Cæsar, who plundered them of two millions, required to pay his creditors in Rome. In the eighth century they, with the rest of the peninsula, were subdued by the Moors. By dint of hard fighting, and aided by Crusaders from the north, they succeeded in ousting the Moors by the middle of the thirteenth century. Their aristocracy was composed mainly of the Knights of the great military orders that had helped in the deliverance of the little Kingdom. Their attention was directed to the African coast, whence the hated Moors had come. They carried the war into Africa. From this arose the idea of finding a sea-route to India round the African coast. Henry the Navigator, son of King John I. of Portugal and the daughter of John of Gaunt, and grandson of Edward III. of England, laboured for forty years to build up a school of Navigation, and by successive expeditions to complete the exploration of the African coast. This was the commencement of the career of discovery which enabled Portugal to colonise Brazil, a large part of the African Coast, and the Western Coast of India. The Portuguese ships which da Gama brought round the Cape to Calicut might have been carried on the deck of a modern mail steamer. The Portuguese were far better equipped in arms and armour than the Hindus, of whom one of them remarked : "They fight more with their tongues than with their hands." The Hindu troops were armed with lances, swords and shields, carefully lacquered and polished, but the swords were iron, without hand-guards, having instead little brass rims which rattled in sword-play. There were strict rules, laid down by the Brahmins, that forbade night-attacks and ambuscades. They were only to fight when the sun was well up, and after a drum was beaten to inform the other side that the battle was about to begin. When some advantage was gained, a beat of the drum by the successful side caused fighting to cease for the day. Naturally these rules were not respected by the Portuguese. Da Gama's ships had cannon; that weapon, though known on the Indian Coast, was not in use. At the second bombardment of Calicut the Samuri had two guns in position, but they were fired without aim, and were of no use. In the following year iron guns were brought against the Portuguese which actually shot stones as hard as a man could throw them. The inequality was redressed by the desertion of some Italian soldiers from the Portuguese, who taught the Samuri's people how to cast cannon, and to work them. The Portuguese were some ten or twelve years in India before matchlocks made in Germany were imported and men were found who ventured to fire them. They required different powder from that for the cannon ; they took a long time to load, during which the gunner had to stand and become the target for a stream of arrows. The Mahomedan bowmen drove the Portuguese out of Daval. The Portuguese found it necessary to take their slaves into action to carry a reserve of matchlocks. Goaness workmen improved on the German models, and in the course of years a happy thought increased the rapidity of fire by putting the exact measure of powder with the ball in a cartridge. When the Egyptian fleet came south to fight the Portuguese, the latter found to their cost that they had to encounter a superior artillery worked by renegades from Southern Europe. Nevertheless by dint of good seamanship, the Portuguese defeated this formidable intervention.

Vasco da Gama was given the command of the expedition fitted out in 1497 to open out the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, and turn the flank of the Mahomedan trade monopoly. He was thirty-seven years of age, of indomitable will, great energy and audacity, but cruel and remorseless. Although rumours of the savage atrocities with which he had treated the inhabitants of the East Coast of Africa had preceded him at Calicut, he was received in a friendly spirit by the Samuri. That ruler even went so far as to buy, at da Gama's price, the goods which the Mahomedans would not take except at the market rate. Da Gama repaid this civility by carrying off five Hindu merchants, whom he had invited on board. The suspicion and ill will thus created was aggravated by the conduct of Cabral, the leader of the next expedition. The people of Calicut rose and massacred a number of Portuguese who had been concerned in a piratical attack on an Arab ship. Cabral bombarded the city for two days, without accomplishing anything, but making the breach with the Samuri irreparable. Hard fighting interspersed with atrocious cruelties gradually established Portuguese supremacy, which was placed upon a sound strategic and political basis by the most capable of all the Portuguese Viceroys, Albuquerque, to whose commanding character and statesmanlike foresight, the author, like Sir William Hunter, has done full justice. That is more than the great pro-Consul received at the hands of King Emmanuel the Fortunate, who awarded him neither praise nor honours for the achievements which added a vast Empire to the Portuguese Crown. His Majesty gave ear to every calumny and crowned his ingratitude by dismissing him from the position which he had made so great. Albuquerque died of a broken heart, on his return to Goa, after fortifying Ormuz to secure the control of the Persian Gulf. As the author well says, "the best epitaph that Albuquerque can have is the grief of the city he founded. It was deep and general amongst Christians and Natives. 'He is only gone,' they said, 'because God has need of him elsewhere.'"

THE report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 contains details of the work accomplished by the officers in the various districts. In the previous year the inspection work was greatly interfered with by the famine, and the comparisons are made with the statistics of 1895-96, which enables one to form a more accurate opinion of the merits of the present year's results. The rains came at suitable seasons and good crops were gathered, and the forecast for the season of 1898-99 predicts a good harvest of both kharif and rabicrops. Considerable damage was done, however, to the crops by the ravages of locusts. In Shikarpur no less than 24 per cent. of the total area cropped suffered from this devastation, and it was estimated that remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs 20,000 would have to be granted. The Upper Sind Frontier district suffered even worse, and the remissions are estimated at Rs. 31,000. Horse and mule breeding has been carried on with excellent results, but the Government of India have not yet issued final orders on the revised scheme for the organization of a subordinate civil veterinary service in the Presidency. During the year gold and silver coins were discovered in Ratnagiri and Thana, but neither of the sets possess any archæological interest, and the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, have refused one set. The total trade improved 8 per cent. compared with the previous year, but it was 5 per cent. below the average

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Captain Coghlan of the United States Navy has been reprimanded for the speech he made at a recent banquet in New York, and the incident is now closed

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

A detachment of New South Wales Lancers has arrived in England, and marched through the streets of London on the way to Aldershot.

The Colonial troops were accorded a splendid reception.

THE LATE COLONEL WARBURTON.

At the funeral of the late Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, which took place, to-day, at Brompton, the Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented.

Her Majesty sent a wreath inscribed as "a tribute of regard and esteem to one of her most distinguished soldiers."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

APRIL 28.

More stubborn fighting with the insurgents has taken place around Calumpit.

The Americans eventually carried three lines of the Filipino entrenchments, and advanced their position four miles beyond Calumpit.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The "Times" Pretoria correspondent says that the position of Asiatics in the Transvaal has been communicated to the Imperial authorities for them to take what steps they deem necessary, their former proposals for a settlement of this question not being agreed to.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

A cyclone has swept over the towns of Kirksville and Newtown, in the State of Missouri.

Four hundred houses were destroyed in Kirksville, and it is believed that seventy-five lives have been lost, and a thousand persons injured.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

APRIL 28.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes run for at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, to-day, resulted as under:—

Mr. Lorillard's Sibola	1
Mr. Arthur James' Fascination	2
Mr. Baird's Musa	3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE CHAMKANNIS' FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The Chamkannis are still handing in a few rifles daily.

CHAMARS IMMIGRANTS SEEKING MILITARY EMPLOYMENT IN HONGKONG.

ENLISTMENT PROHIBITED.

From Notes, issued to-day, appears it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that a considerable number of Chamars of India coming from the Punjab, have within the past six months found their way to Hongkong in the hope of enlisting in the Hongkong Singapore Battalion Royal Artillery or the Hongkong Regiment. As local enlistment into these corps is prohibited some of the immigrants, being without the means of returning to India, have been compelled to accept employment at very small pay in the police of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony of Macao, and are very sorry that they ever left India. It would appear from this that natives of India proceeding to Hongkong in the hope of finding military employment will be unable to do so to disappointment.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Mallaby, R. E., has been permitted to accept his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Sir William Galbraith, Commanding Quetta, at once, with a view to his appointment to the Military Works Department.

Major G. H. Moore, from Merwara Battalion, officiates as Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. O. Spencer has been appointed Adjutant, 2nd Central India Horse.

Lieutenant Barclay, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Otiss, 1st Punjab Infantry, have been selected for employment with the Protectorate Native Levies in South Africa.

Captain Playfair will be confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry next month on Captain Campbell's tenure expires.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Spence, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted six months' special leave from 9th May; Mr. R. B. Hughes officiating.

Major Chenevix-French is posted as Political Officer with the Sirdar Ayub Khan at Rawalpindi, and Mr. Delassose as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir at Dehra.

Mr. L. B. Goad is posted to the Thagi Department.

Captain Macdonald, Political Agent, Zhob Valley, is granted six months' special leave.

Captain Archer, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, is granted six months' leave; Captain Bean officiating.

Captain H. L. Showers becomes Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, instead of going on leave.

Major P. J. Melvill is posted as Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

Captain Erskine, Assistant to the Mysore Resident, is granted eighteen months' furlough from 6 h inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Risley's services have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Lieutenants Hopwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry, are re-posted to military employ.

Pilgrimage from plague areas to the ensuing festivals at Koltur in Cudappah is prohibited.

Captain W. H. Wooldridge, 24th Bombay Infantry, is posted for plague duty in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S., is posted to the Foreign Department.

New rules as to the number and class of boats to be carried by pilgrim ships are published.

Sending or carrying of plague microbe cultures out of India by sea without special sanction of the Government in each case is prohibited.

Lieutenant Vangle, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, reverts to Military employ.

Mr. J. K. Batter, C. S., is appointed Justice of the Peace, Berar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, six months' special leave, from the 5th proximo; Mr. H. G. Tomkins, from Madras, officiating, and Mr. Wollam being posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. Branson is granted privilege leave for six weeks; Mr. Chuckerbutty officiating during his absence as Accountant-General, Bombay, and Mr. Hyderali acting as Deputy Accountant-General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. C. French, from Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr. C. Muirhead is transferred to the office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. M. Beamish, Army Medical Corps, Officiates on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgeon-General Price, Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command.

The following officers are permitted to retire, subject to Her Majesty the Queen's approval:—Lieutenant-Colonels D. N. Warting, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces, and C. Mallins, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, both with effect from the 1st proximo; also Lieutenant Greiz, 27th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 15th proximo; while Major L. T. Young, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list, with effect from to-morrow.

Honorary Major R. Johnson, Senior Assistant Surgeon, and Honorary Lieutenant W. G. Parlitt, Ordnance Service, are permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Pearse is appointed Captain in the Coorg and Mysore Volunteer Rifles, vice Sprott, resigned.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 28.

Major Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Nasirabad, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Quetta District.

The Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Station Staff—Captain Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, at Mhow, in addition to his regimental duties, no qualified officer being available for Station Staff duties alone, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Captain Stuart, resigned.

The undermentioned officers will, on arrival, of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry at Karachi, proceed and rejoin their respective Corps, travelling at the public expense:—Captain Tanner, 29th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Hannynalton, 29th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Price, 30th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Palin, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Military Works Department—Under instructions from the Army Head-Quarters, India, Major Baker, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab Command, Military Works. Brevet-Major Leslie, R. E., is transferred from Quetta Division to Loralai Division, Military Works.

Indian Medical Service—Lieutenant Seargent is transferred from Quetta District to Poona District.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Drummond, 22nd Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Chancey, 24th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second Lieutenant Maycock, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; and Second Lieutenant Walford, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

Under instructions received from the Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant Blanford, No. 8 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Officiating Subaltern in Native Mountain Artillery, and directed to join No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery for duty.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, Staff Corps, Commissariat Transport Department; Major Moore, Merwara Battalion; and Captain Grace, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Brand, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Major Briscoe, No. 12 Company, E. D., 6 months, on private affairs, out of India; and Lieutenant Short, C. Battery, R. H. A., 5 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Military Works Department—Captain Dixon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Peshin, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Caldeira, 6 months, from 6th March, on medical certificate, in India; 1st Class Assistant Surgeon D'Souza, 4 months and five days, on medical certificate, in India; 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Cayalet, 6 months on medical Certificate, in India.

Under Article 98), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I. Part I.—2nd Battn. Derbyshire Regiment—Lieutenant Keller, 12 months, from 14th Nov. 1895, on private affairs, out of India.

Extensions: Staff Corps—Captain Marriott, 6 months, from 18th April, on private affairs, in and out of India. Under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in extension—Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, Commissariat Transport Department, 3 days, on private affairs, granted by the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India. This includes the 14 days' leave notified in Bombay Command Order, No. 149.

Ordnance Department—Conductor Evans, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India. This includes the 14 days' leave notified in Bombay Command Order, No. 149.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd Class, Assistant Surgeon Dady, one year, on private affairs, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. This includes the 14 days' leave notified in Bombay Command Order, No. 149.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here, this morning.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Manora, left here, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this evening.

PENANG, APRIL 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

TRIESTE, APRIL 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Bombay 7th instant, arrived this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowmaggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 3-8

5 per cent. Rentes 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loans 116

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 97 5-8

Bar Silver 29

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,310,000; Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £12,500,000; Increase £160,000; Other Deposits £28,260,000; Increase £100,000; Other Securities £34,500,000; Decrease £200,000; Notes and Golds £20,700,000; Increase £400,000. The Banks Reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Sutlej," Captain F. J. Fox, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Allen, Mr P Roscoe
Bertram, Mr C
Birkitt, Rev and Mrs A J
Burlton, Capt and Mrs P child and infant
Bhodoji, Major R E
Boxel, Capt S H S
Brown, Mr
Bradley, M E N
Coldridge, Lt J F S
Cowell, Mr and Mrs
Cameron, J G
Drake Brockman, Mr H V
Dale, Miss
Douglas, Mr W B
Dias, Mrs Child and native Servant
Daniels, Mrs
Denne, Mr C G
Davids n, Capt
Hoile Lambert, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Col
Ferrar, Mr
Grant, Sergt-Maj and Mrs
Grey, Mrs J C
Grey, Miss
Hamilton, Rev R A
Hancock, Maj J H
Hartley, Rev Marshall
Jennings-Bramly, Mr and Mrs M W
Johnson, Mr C W
Koning, Capt and two native Servants
Leach, Mr E A
Lawrence, Lt H S
Lancaster, Col and Mrs
Lloyd, Col R O
Lang, Hon Mr Basil
Lang, Mrs and Miss
Mercwether, Mr F H S
Mathew, Mr and Mrs T
Muir, Mr J
Murray, J T C Lieut
McConaghy, Mrs
Monroe, Sir G M J
Macintyre Mrs and infant
Perrin, Mr and Mrs C
Prar, Mr A C
Prussia, Mr A B
Russia, Miss
Patel, B C and child
Rolton, Miss
Ross, Mrs
Simpson, Mr H E
Ryall, Capt
Rahl, M s infant and ayah
Sturge s, Mr
Tuck, Mr
Tolley, Mr G W
Venn, Mr A
Watson, Mr A G
Wigley, Mr
Weir, Capt R E
Walker, Mr R P

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayan Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams concluding political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Aden 6 p.m. Saturday the 29th instant.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the average Londoner were asked to name the City institution which he loved the most, he would name the Blue Coat School. There are other schools in the City which have done good work in education and in benevolence—the Charter House School, St. Paul's, the Merchant Taylors', the Mercers', besides schools of lower grade; but the "Blues" have always been the best loved. It is to the Blues that wealthy men have given most largely; it was the greatest of the City schools; it contained the boys who most wanted help and a start in the world; it was, moreover, a complete thing; it took in the boys young; taught, fed, and clothed them, and it turned them out well disciplined, well educated, hardened by their school life, and ready for anything fit for their abilities. Moreover, the school itself stood on historic ground; it was the site of the Franciscan monastery; some of the cloisters were left in ruins; it was built close to the city wall beside one of the city gates; the boys' church was at first that splendid church in which lay buried four Queens and a noble company of great Lords and stately Dames; Whittington had given the Friars a library, and built them a hall; the newer buildings which stand on the site of the ancient House, are already touched by the hand of antiquity. Morever, there are ancient customs which make the school more picturesque. The boys still wear the dress which was worn by boys and 'prentices in the time of Edward their Founder. When the school was first opened the boys, 400 in number, who had been picked up in the streets, were clad in a "livery of russet," and so stood in Cheapside on Christmas Day for all the world to see. But on the following Easter they marched with the Lord Mayor to hear the Spital sermon wearing blue, and "so," says Stow, writing fifty years later, "they have continued ever since." Yes, good Father Stow, and 200 years after your time the customs of the boys are still those of King Edward's boys. They make their own beds, lay the tablecloths, they bring up the food from the kitchen in baskets, and so forth. Add that there is not a more healthy set of boys in any public school of town or country; that the school has turned out a noble list of scholars, divines and worthies; and that the old Blues glory in their school as much as any Eton boy glories in his college by the Thames.

How have we treated this venerable foundation? First of all the Charity Commissioners cut down the privileges of donors. Now, we are a commercial folk; we delight in giving, but we expect something in return. Under the old rule the donor of a certain sum expected and received a certain amount of patronage in return. When the Charity Commissioners took this away from him he gave no more; the Treasury of the school has received no addition, to speak of, since that act of a body which has consistently stood forward as the opponent of sentiment. Then the revenue of the School began to fall in consequence of the agricultural depression; the numbers were restricted; the income continued to fall. At this juncture one would think that the Governing Body would make an appeal to the City to save their school. Not at all. The Governing Body said instead "We will destroy the school; we will tear it up, root and branch; we will take it away into the country, where the City shall never see it again; and we will sell the buildings and the site for what they will fetch." They will destroy the school! They will destroy all the associations which have gathered round this spot!

A certain learned Bishop is reported to have observed in a discourse to the blind that before long they would be the only critics in literature, because their books are carefully selected and they are not compelled, like other people, to wade through masses of rubbish. The observation contains a fallacy which is always cropping up whenever people talk about the enormous output of new books. The assumption is that an increased output means an additional burden upon the average reader. Nothing can be more absurd. The average reader reads neither more nor less whatever the output may be. That is to say, he reads at the hours and for the time which he generally gives to reading. He reads in evenings which are not given to society or to music, or to whist; and in railway trains. It makes no difference to him if Bungay publishes ten novels a day in rivalry with Bacon's five; he neither reads the ten nor the five. He reads, in the way of fiction, books written by authors whom he knows and likes and can trust; he also reads books recommended by friends. As for the great mass of books published in novels, neither reads them nor hears of them. The number taken by circulating libraries is very small, and were it not for the necessity of filling up the country boxes there would be none taken at all. But as for "having to wade through" all the rubbish, that is simply absurd.

I believe that people grumble when they get their box of new books from the library because they always find in it novels by the unknown and the unnecessary. It is really wrong to grumble. They should consider that the country box is the only chance for a newcomer. He gets slipped in; he is discovered; he is read: if the reader tells another subscriber that his book is worth reading, the fortune of that writer is made. Not the review in the paper, but the personal recommendation, makes the book, and from this point of view the services rendered to literature and to authors by the circulating library are invaluable. The library gives the new writer the chance that he wants; not the bookseller, who follows, but does not create, a demand; not the publisher, whose powers of persuading booksellers to incur the risk of ordering copies is very limited; but the library, who puts the new man into the country box.

There is talk of poisoning people by scented bookmarks. The method is, apparently, to send a book by post with a bookmark between the leaves. The recipient opens the book at the place indicated, takes out the bookmark, observes that it is beautifully scented, and inhales the fragrance. Then he falls into a comatose condition, and, if he is not speedily relieved, he dies. It is a very pretty story, but it wants confirmation. If it is true, it is greatly to be desired that the poison used will not be revealed to the world; otherwise, this new method of killing an enemy without much fear of discovery will be most certainly followed by the class whom we call dangerous cranks. Every new method of mischief attracts a certain kind of mind. When lucifer matches were first invented, they were seized upon by persons of that mind and used for firing ricks. Dynamite was taken over by persons that way; and, if such persons know how to kill by sweet odours, they will hasten to buy the materials and to manufacture that fragrance. The story reminds one of the old tales of poisoning related especially of the sixteenth century. There were rings which contained a poison concealed, but warranted to kill by means of a tiny pin point; there were poisoned clothes, poisoned gloves, poisoned wine, poisoned dishes. Every king lived in terror of poison; at every meal the food was tasted. There was a Pope who died, it was said, from drinking poisoned wine intended for his guests. If there is to be a new reign of terror by increased knowledge of poisons, it will be, as the American said, a "poor show" for the next generation.

There is a reprint of a pamphlet, dated 1661, in which there seems to be an account of the earliest exhibition of waxworks in this country. I say waxworks, because I know of no other material in which the things modelled could be produced. The show was held at the Two Wreathed Posts in Shoe-lane, the proprietor being one Christopher Whitehead, otherwise unknown to me, and the pamphlet has every appearance of having been written by a log roller. Now a log roller of the seventeenth century is rare, and, therefore, interesting. The exhibition contained models of all the creatures who were named by Adam. "Here they are placed from the greatest to the least; from the elephant to the mouse; from the eagle to the wren; from the crocodile to the glowworm; with all things to please the wandering eyes of the Spectator." There was also a group showing the Serpent putting the deadly apple into Eve's hand; there were groups of hawking and hunting, models of trees of all kinds, and, as at Madame Tussaud's, figures of ladies looking on, with "Blackamoor Lacqeys in rich blew Liveries" attending on them; there was a group representing a band of music, with an old man pouring out drink for the players. Finally, there was the Roman Emperor Heliogabalus sitting at a banquet. We are not told how large was the room which contained all these treasures; but one would like to know what became of them. Perhaps they were burned in the Great Fire five years later.

I should like to be very rich for one thing. If one is rich enough to live in a comfortable house, with a reasonable amount of luxuries, the power of travelling, congenial work, a respectable social position, and money enough to buy books, there is nothing more that wealth can give, except the power of living in a bigger house, receiving and entertaining, and keeping a yacht and ordering statues. For my own part these additions would confer little or no pleasure upon me. But there is one thing more. It is the power of giving great sums of money to further projects and schemes which want private and individual help. For instance, Mr. Passmore Edwards gives buildings for libraries. One envies him that power, for if you give a town the building for a library the people are bound to furnish it with books. And now Mr. L. W. Long staff has given £25,000 for the equipment of the Antarctic Expedition. One envies Mr. Long staff. If you had the power of giving large sums of money what would you do? For my own part I should first endow a certain society which wants an endowment, and would do much better work if it had one. Then I should set about building and endowing almshouses—a great many almshouses. After that I would make a fund by which the Bishops could conduct prosecutions without spending their own money. I should then take in hand my own novels, I think, and make a selection for an Edition de Luxe. I dare say no one would buy a copy, but consider the flattery of my own vanity—"non Altesse ma Vanite?" Surely, after the three big gifts I might consider my own vanity just a little.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BAYLY, A. A. G., Sind District, is granted 12 months' leave to England.

CAPTAIN C. TYLER, 29th Field Battery, is about to be appointed Adjutant, R. A. Rurki.

THE following officers, on the completion of four years' command of their battalions, will be granted extensions of 12 months each:—Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford, Gloucester Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Boughey, York and Lancasters.

CAPTAIN J. SHERER, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, becomes aide-de-camp to Major-General Egerton, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

MAJOR A. BIRCH has been appointed to the command of No. 8 Mountain Battery, Darjeeling, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Shirres, deceased.

BUNDER ABBAS.

THE *Times of India* announces, with all the gravity befitting so important a disclosure, the receipt of a report from an "unimpeachable" authority in London, who had it direct from Teheran, regarding Russo-Persian secret agreement, by which Russia has the right to occupy one of the Gulf ports whenever she chooses. The particular port indicated, we are further told, is Bunder Abbas. Of course it is impossible to say what secret understandings Russian money or influence may have simply because they are secret; but we have the best authority for stating that the Government of India know absolutely nothing that could in any way warrant or account for the report which the *Times of India* speaks. Russian publicists and leaders of the Russians "forwards" in St. Petersburg, have not infrequently insisted that Russia must have a port in the Persian Gulf, and aspiration of the Russian Legation at Teheran may have crystallised into an assertion of the existence of an actual understanding to this effect. It is only a few weeks since a well-known St. Petersburg professor, Dr. Hermann Brunhoffer, published a collection of essays called "Russia's Hand over Asia" in which he advocated the seizure of Bunder Abbas by Russia, unless an agreement for its cession could be made with Persia. The Professor regretted that the question of the port as quite indispensable to the commercial development of Central Asia, and he remarks that its cession would be the more easy, as Russia is "already in a position to undertake the cheapest, if need be, the defence of Persia." While, however, the Shah has probably been made aware of the aspirations of the Russian military party, there can be no room for doubt in his mind regarding the attitude of the British Government and of English public opinion in this matter. Russia could never enter upon the possession of a port in the Persian Gulf without the acquiescence of England, and English opinion is far more likely to accept her presence at Herat than in the Gulf. Thus, even were a secret concession wrung or bought from Teheran at a point 800 miles from the nearest Russian garrison, it could possess no importance except as a diplomatic fever.—*Pioneer.*

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

THE racing at Eastertide in the Metropolitan districts did not reveal any newly arisen star either among the amateurs or professional riders. In the former class, at Wood Green, A. J. Cherry achieved his third win of the Middlesex County Cup, which junctures now becomes his own property, and in the five miles scratch race A. S. Ingram just defeated him. At the same enclosure on Good Friday there was a big display of professional talent, but it was among the men whose names are already famous that the victors were numbered. F. W. Chinn beat Gascoyne in the ten miles scratch, the latter winning the half mile handicap. The occasion also was marked by the introduction of motor instead of cycle pacing in the 25 miles match between A. A. Chase and Tom Linton, in which the latter won easily doing 18 miles. 53 2-5 secs. for the ten miles lapping his rival.

It was generally thought that there must have been some great disparity in their pacing to have made this difference between the two, but on Monday at the Crystal Palace, Chase had the use of the tandem that Linton, and the other machine was not laid on for R. Palmer and took him right through the event, which was the first heat of the Century Cup, the distance being dwarfed from 100 miles to 25 miles. Again and again was Chase lapped, and it was clear that he was absolutely out of form, and that, not the pacing, accounted for his not making a closer fight with his approximate equals. The continuously following the same pacers throughout, without changing, is a gain in speed as well as convenience, but deprives the spectacle of some of its attractions, as it is always interesting to watch the "picking up" of a rider by a smart team changing the pacing.

J. Platt-Betts re-appeared on the track at Easter At Catford, on Good Friday, he figured as attempting the half mile record, and in the Crystal Palace on Monday he ran six miles behind motors, but in neither case did he beat record. In fact he ran with a flying start in the ten miles (18 mins. 8 1-5 secs.) so that he could have ranked as record in any event. He had a cordial reception at both places, and deserved it, for his terrible smash last year when he collided with his pacers had once been thought an end of his career altogether, but he showed himself quick to re-entering the field of record-breaking, and hanging on once more, an inch away from the flying hind wheels of motor tandems.

A constable has been promoted for a piece of smart cycling. He was not among those who seek promotion by harassing cyclists and compiling a long list of technical prosecutions of lamps, or footpath-riding offenders, in which he, the great Robert, posed as the up-holder of an outraged law, but he actually used his cycle in the capture of some genuine criminals. Two men had stolen a cart, and driven off with it using the stolen horse. The constable gave chase, and covered a hundred miles dauntless yet still pursuing. He must have got a number of false scents or else been a bit of a crawler, but his perseverance was rewarded, and his century run has brought him something more than a mere medal. Putting the police on cycles is a far better game than putting them up against cyclists.

In the military cycling manœuvres at Easter, carried on in the neighbourhood of Woking, there was this year a special interest attached to the 26th Middlesex Corps, for, owing to their possession of a real Maxim gun to help in the game of mimic war. Not only a gun but a motor-tricycle to tow it, at twenty miles an hour on level roads,—while the motor behind it, at Easter, after the manœuvres, it turned restive, the cyclists themselves found a way of getting the weapon home again by road, minus the motor. Three of them converted their single cycles into a triplet by lashing the frames with bamboo poles, in file. Such a triplet would scarcely be rideable alone, but being also lashed to the gun carriage it acquired sufficient stability, and the front of the three alone being left free to steer the improvised triplet, towed the Maxim some five and twenty miles into town through the thick holiday traffic of the outer suburbs.

There is a simple and most comprehensive way of finding out what a machine is geared to, which is applicable to all cycles, whether chain-driven or chainless, whether gear-cased or exposed in their working parts, and without any juggling with figures or a hard formula to recollect. Hold up the machine and turn the cranks round the same number of times that there are inches in the diameter of the driving wheel. Thus a 28 inch wheel, turn your cranks 28 times, if a 26, 23 times. Do it slowly, and count also the number of times the driving wheel is turned. That number gives the gear. It is easiest of all for two people to count. One counts out, say, his 23 revolutions of the cranks, while the other notices how often the valve of the driving-wheel passes the seat-stays. That "how often" is the gear.

Cycle polo is still more talked of than played in this country. Enthusiasts declare that there is no risk of injury to machines involved in playing the game but calmer critics advise the use of hired cycles. Perhaps the specification of a celebrated cycle firm who make polo-cycles a speciality is the most eloquent witness of what the game really means. These polo bicycles are built with short gauge tubes, tandem forks, tandem rims, and quintuplet spokes.

Sometimes the foreign touring clubs are held up as an example to our own original C.T.C. but there is, at least, one respect in which the continental example is best avoided. Our club is strictly non-political, whereas the Touring Club de France has cancelled the membership of M. Zola or the threatened resignation of 1,500 members if this course were not taken. It remains to be seen whether a mass of partisans on the other side in L'Affaire Dreyfus will resign instead.

Among queer club notices two novelties have lately appeared. One club which gives attendance prizes has notified that runs wont count unless members bring their lamps with them. Another club certainly went the right way to work to ensure unanimity in the vehicle holiday run by prefixing to the notice, Subscriptions will be collected at 9h. 50m. by the treasurer.

One of the side issues of the company promoting boom a few years than a year ago was the formation of a company to work an automatic cycle rack for holding cycles securely at roadside inns, and other places where cyclists are wont to leave the machines temporarily. £75,000 was paid for the rights of the patent, and the company's annual report shows an income from the penny-in-the-slot machines of £150. The fact is riders either prefer to hand their cycles to the care of an ostler to house them in the stable, or it is not necessary to prop them up on a well without the bother and expense (though trifling) of locking them in these automatic holders. As any popular resort it is often seen that the half dozen racks are empty, and a hundred machines will be propped about the walls. It may be a foolish plan, but it is natural, and extremely unprofitable for the £75,000 patent holders.

On Good Friday, at the Catford meeting, J. Platt-Betts made his first appearance since his accident and received quite an ovation. The plucky Catford flier essayed two time trials at half mile with standing and flying starts, but failed to make fresh times. In each performance, Betts—who was mounted on Dunlops—travelled in a fashion which promised well for a speedy revival of his old form.

So great is the confidence which the Dunlop Company have in the stability and general excellence of Dunlop-Welch rims that they unreservedly guarantee them, and undertake to replace, free of charge, any that fail (when fitted to cycles) from any cause other than wilful damage. That the confidence is well founded is demonstrated by the fact that, with the exception of a few isolated cases arising from accidents, the Company are hardly ever called upon to replace a rim.

In reply to a correspondent who inquired respecting the merits of a certain valve, the Cycling Editor of "Sport and Play" observed:—"It is a good valve, but our predilection leans decidedly to the Welch, used on the Dunlop tyre. It is in our opinion quite in front of any other, and though the—is a good valve when it is in good condition—which is not always—we have great objection to the loss of wind which invariably follows inflation. It always appears to us to be labour in vain. As we have said in these columns before, if the rubber in a Woods valve is attended to, two or three times in a year, it very seldom gives any trouble and is always reliable.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Boughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolbee, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the B. B. Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Maniram Bachowdas, a porter in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, attached to the Churney Road Station, examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, deposed that he remembered the 10th instant. He went on duty at about 6 p.m. the previous day, and was on night duty. When on night duty he worked from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. next day. He attended the passengers and shut the doors of the carriages. He attended to both the up and down passenger trains. He was on the up platform when No. 74 local passenger train arrived at the Churney Road Station on the morning of the 10th instant. After the passengers had alighted and got in, it left the station, but stopped at No. 1 signal, which was at danger. The signal was lowered and the train started again. After the whole of the train had passed it, the signal was again put up at danger. He then went into my office. Shortly afterwards he heard the rumbling noise of an engine passing through the station. Shortly afterwards he heard the guard put up the signal again at danger, after the whole of the train had passed it. After that a light engine went through the station on the up-line. Witness was standing in front of the station-master's office when the witness saw the cabinman come down two steps, and the latter shouted out to the station-master and told him that the light engine had run against the signal. No. 1 signal was still at danger. The station-master when shouted to by the cabin man came on to the platform with a bag of money in his hand, and after giving the bag to the luggage clerk he ran to the south end of the platform up to the line he sought and he thought also should not rest till he had made himself an extra efficient during the year, and there ought never to be any difficulty in this if a man had a sufficient spirit of the patriot in him. Speaking in reference to the prizes, his lordship said that he had remarked that they were good and numerous. This was in his opinion as it should be—for he thought it was a more satisfactory feature to have prizes split up for energy in other directions than confining them to the direction of the range and parades. In conclusion, his lordship said that though he regretted he could not take an active part in Volunteering in the city, he would always be proud and happy to assist them in any way he could, and he sincerely wished the Corps every success during the future.

Dancing was then immediately commenced, and kept up into the small hours of the morning.

Below are the list of prizes and their recipients:—

REGIMENTAL PRIZES.

Tennent Memorial Sergeants Challenge Cup:—Won by Sergeant R F Smith.

Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup—Awarded to the member attending the greatest number of drills and parades during the season.—Sergt S Simpson; Lce Sergt Q Quintaba; Corpl H Row; Bugler A F Clarke; Vol H E Miller; Vol W Morris and Vol L O Spencer all of F Co tied.

Tennents Memorial Marksman's Challenge Cup—Vol C Gibbons B Co 59 points.

Boyley Challenge shield—Corpl H Row F Co 237 points.

Boyley Company Challenge Shield—D Co 347 points.

Nicholson Challenge Cup—D Co 353 points.

Blaney Challenge Cup—I Co Cadets 339 points.

Highland Challenge Cup—Vol F Gidney A Co 56 points.

Col Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup—F Co.

Commandant's Prizes.

Right Half Companies of Battalion—(A C E G).

	Rs.
Corpl G Hanworth C Co 1st Prize	30
Vol A H Underwood G Co 2nd Prize	20
Vol J G F Tate C Co 3rd Prize	10
Vol J A DeCruz G 4th Prize	15
Vol T F L Pain A Co 5th Prize	10

Left Half Companies—(B D and F).

Vol R W Cran D Co 1st Prize	30
Vol H E Miller F Co 2nd Prize	20
Vol H O Robertson B Co 3rd Prize	10
Colour Sergt Smith 4th Prize	15
Corpl E Coutts F Company 5th Prize	10

Company Colour Sergeants Pets for smartness, discipline and attendance of their companies at Parade.

F Co 1st Prize Rs 100

	Rs.
Lce Sergt Q Quintaba	50
Sergt Simpson	20
Cr Sergt J W Seager	15
Sergt E Chitty	15

D Co 2nd Prize Rs. 75.

Cr Sergt H Black	30
Sergt J A Mackinnon	15
Sergt J W Gordon	15
Sergt H Cassells	15
Buglers Prize—A F Clarke F Company	15
Cyclists Section Prize—Lce Corpl P Coundy	15

Cadet Company Prizes

A SINGULAR CASE WITH A SINGULAR ENDING.

In the Allahabad High Court, on Tuesday, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Knox, and Mr. Justice Burkitt heard a case of a remarkable character which had an equally remarkable close. It was an appeal under section 10, Letters Patent, from a judgment delivered in the High Court in July last by Mr. Justice Aikman. The facts of the case are sufficiently disclosed below. The appellant was the Secretary of State for India in Council, represented by Mr. Chamier; the plaintiff-respondent was one Sukhdev, of Mattra, for whom Messrs. Satya Chander, Gulzari Lal, and Jai Kishori Lal, appeared.

Mr. Satya Chander raised a preliminary objection to the hearing of the appeal on the ground that it was a case which could come within the cognisance of the Small Causes Court, that there could be no second appeal in such a case, and therefore that there could be no appeal under Letters Patent. The facts of the case, he said, were briefly these:—One Natthe was convicted by a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Mattra of an offence under section 417 read with section 511 of the Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. He served his term of imprisonment but did not pay the fine. By this time the Magistrate who imposed the original sentence had left the district, and his successor issued a warrant for realisation of the fine by distress and the sale of any moveable property of the offender that could be found. Some property was seized and brought into the Magistrate's court, and the present respondent came forward with a petition stating that the property seized was his and not that of the offender, that the offender, although he was his son, had lived separate from him for a good many years, and that the property now seized in his (petitioner's) dwelling-house was property in which the offender had no sort of interest whatever. It was not clear whether the Magistrate went into the merits of the case or not at any rate he rejected the petition, and the property was sold and realised Rs. 5-15-6. That money was deposited in the Treasury. The present plaintiff-respondent brought a suit alleging that the property seized and sold was his, and praying for the restoration of the property, or if it could not be restored he prayed for its value. Under these circumstances he submitted that the suit was one cognisable by the Small Cause Court, and being such no second appeal was allowed by law. The learned vakil proceeded to argue the point raised, quoting many cases which he contended supported his view. Owing to the turn the case subsequently took there is no need to detail the arguments at length. Suffice it to say that it lasted for over two hours, and Mr. Chamier having replied.

The Chief Justice said it might or might not be necessary to give a judgment on the preliminary objection; at present they proposed to hear the case on its merits. What occurred to them was the question whether the plaint disclosed any cause of action against the Secretary of State. They would like to know from Mr. Satya Chander what cause of action he alleged against the Secretary of State. The previous judgments said a good deal about sale of property and proceeds, etc., but if they looked at the plaint they found it said nothing at all about the sale or receipt of proceeds. It said the property had been seized and the petitioner applied for its release, and the Magistrate rejected that application. Treating possession by the Court as possession by the Secretary of State, the petitioner claimed the restoration of the articles, or, if unrestorable, the sum of Rs. 10.

Mr. Satya Chander said it was putting him at a great disadvantage to raise this point now. Their Lordships expressed such a decided opinion on the point——

The Chief Justice: We express no opinion; we merely state a doubt that occurs to us, and we ask you to argue the point.

Mr. Satya Chander said he could only say that he stood by the plaint. He must admit that his client omitted in his plaint to state the particular facts on which he relied to make the Secretary of State liable, but he would ask their Lordships not to read the plaint too literally. He pointed out that the objection was not taken by the Secretary of State, who in his answer to the plaint showed that he understood the nature of the claim, and did not deny that there was a cause of action against him.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: The Secretary of State has not admitted that there is any cause of action.

Mr. Satya Chander said he must admit that the plaint had not been drawn as it should have been, showing clearly the connection of the Secretary of State with the set of facts given in it, but he would ask their Lordships to note that the plaint had never been objected to either in the court, of first instance or the lower appellate court, and he would ask them to rule that it was too late to raise the objection now.

After some further discussion, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court. He said: This is a suit in which the plaintiff claims to recover from the Secretary of State for India in Council certain articles, or in the event of their having been sold the sum of Rs. 10 as their value. Now the allegations of the plaint with reference to the cause of action against the Secretary of State are as follows:—"On 21st April 1894, Natthe was found guilty by Mr. O. G. Arthur, Magistrate, 1st class, in the case of Queen-Empress versus Natthe, under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200 to Government. In order to realise the aforesaid fine the following articles were seized through the police of Muttra, and the said articles were estimated by the police to be worth Rs. 10-5. The aforesaid articles belong to the plaintiff. He raised an objection before Munshi Narayen Singh, who succeeded Mr. Arthur, that the aforesaid articles might be released. But the said officer rejected the said objection without taking any evidence, on 16th June, 1894. The cause of action accrued on 16th June, the day the objection was rejected within the limits of the jurisdiction of this court. Although the aforesaid convict is the son of the plaintiff he has been living separate from him for a long time. He had no right and interest in the seized articles detailed below. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to receive back the said articles, or if they have been sold by auction, Rs. 10 may be awarded, no matter for what price they were sold." That is all the substantial part of the claim. The court of first instance decreed the claim. On appeal the lower appellate court modified the first court's decree. There was then a second appeal by the appellant to this court. The learned judges who heard that appeal differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Blair was of opinion that the suit was not maintainable against the Secretary of State, and that the suit should be dismissed. Mr. Justice Aikman, on the other hand was of opinion that the decree of the lower court was right. Under Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the judgment of Mr. Justice Aikman prevailed, and this appeal against his decision has been brought by the defendant under the Letters Patent. One of the grounds taken in the memorandum of the second appeal to this court was that the plaintiff had shown no cause of action. That point was not raised in the defendant's written statement, but that written statement did not admit any cause of action by the plaintiff, and thereby put the plaintiff, to the proof of his whole case. The learned judges of this court stated that in consideration of the importance of the point at issue they would allow the appellant to support his appeal by any argument which lay within the scope of his grounds of appeal. The whole of both judgments is substantially occupied with the discussion of the question whether the plaintiff had shown any cause of action against the Secretary of State in Council. Considering that that question lay at the root of the whole suit, we think there can be no doubt that the learned judges were right in allowing it to be raised and argued. The same grounds of appeal are stated in the memorandum of appeal to this court. To our minds, however, the question whether any cause of action is shown presents itself in a somewhat different form to that in which it appeared to the learned judges. What they discussed was rather the question whether any cause of action had been established in the sense of a liability in the Secretary of State in respect of such acts as the seizure and sale of the goods claimed by the plaintiff. But in our view there is a preliminary question; that is, whether on the face of the plaint any cause of action against the Secretary of State is even alleged by the plaintiff. We have come to the conclusion that the plaint discloses no such cause of action. What it discloses is that in order to realise a fine imposed upon a third person certain goods belonging to the plaintiff were wrongfully seized by the police, and that while these articles were in the custody of the Court the Magistrate rejected an application by the plaintiff for their release. That is the whole of what the plaint describes as the cause of action. The plaint stops with the Magistrate's rejection of the application, and consequently with the retention of the articles in the hands of the Court. There is nothing more. No action by the Secretary of State or by any person for whom he could be deemed responsible is referred to or even hinted at. After stating these facts the plaintiff goes on to claim the articles, or, if they have been sold, Rs. 10 as their value, from the Secretary of State, who is not alleged ever to have been in possession of them, or to have any connection with them in any way whatever. In this state of the case it appears to us wholly unnecessary to consider any of the questions which were so elaborately discussed in the judgments on the appeal. Upon the short ground which I have mentioned, namely that the plaint discloses no cause of action, we are of opinion that this appeal must be allowed and the suit dismissed. As regards costs, we order that having regard to the fact that the plaintiff had no notice until a late stage of the case of the objection which is fatal to his suit, we direct that each party pay its own costs in each of the courts.

Mr. Chamier: Your Lordships express no opinion on the point whether the case was cognisable by the Small Cause Courts?

The Chief Justice. No; we do not think that necessary.

THE British Empire League of Canada held a successful annual meeting at Ottawa yesterday. Sir L. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, made the important announcement that the Dominion Government was considering how best to assist in the naval defence of the empire. He believed that Canada could do far better than make a cash contribution. The proposal was to train 1,000 Canadian fishermen annually, when they were not pursuing their vocation, for three or four months in sheds equipped like the deck of a ship. Subsequently the men would be drafted to warships for two seasons' drill of four months each. If Canada paid the men and supplied instructors he thought that the Imperial Government might reasonably be asked to supply the necessary armament. He hoped to be in a position to submit a matured scheme to his colleagues shortly. This does not seem to be a too generous proposition.

SCENES OF MODERN WARFARE.

PICTURES FROM THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

As a text for the Peace Conferences now in progress, and for the Congress of next May, few narratives of war are more noteworthy than Mr. Harding Davis's new book on the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. It is needless to say that the book has not been written with an eye to conferences, or even for the purpose of teaching any moral beyond what naturally suggests itself in a Correspondent's matters-of-fact record of what he saw. One in particular, of its descriptions of scenes, on the Surgeon's table, beats in realistic horror most compositions of its class. Mr. Davis's account of the needless slaughter at San Juan, and the agonies of the wounded from thirst and the sun's heat, is an exceptionally vivid presentation of war's criminality. His book, however, is by no means all horror. It contains many amusing passages, besides others which reveal the heroic side of a soldier's life. Among the amusing ones is the story of Mr. Sylvester Scovel, Correspondent for an American paper, and a Spanish Lieutenant who was taken on board the New York. Mr. Scovel, acting as interpreter, "added six questions of his own," to every one put by the Captain of the New York. "Every now and then (Captain) Chadwick would say: 'That will do, tell him he is free,' but Scovel would object. 'No, don't let him go yet, he his telling me things he shouldn't.'" So the ingenious Special wormed out of the prisoner no end of information about the position of Spanish forts, the distribution of patrols, marine soundings, and the like. As he was leaving the New York, the Spaniard "made a pretty little speech to the effect that he was impossible to surpass the courtesy of an American officer as to surpass his worship." He asked for "the officer's" name. He "gasped and stared and backed hastily away" on learning that the supposed naval officer was the Correspondent for whose head the Spaniards had offered a reward of ten dollars. No American name was held in greater detestation by the Cuban or Spaniards than that of the Correspondent who was ever on the prowl, and ever giving them the slip. In this Correspondent's informal assumption of the

DUTIES OF THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT,

there is rather more than meets the eye. The idea of a fleet of Press boats, and their way of touting for news among the fighting ships and distributing the same, is quite incongruous with old notions of war. Its matter-of-fact business is incompatible with the old romance of war.

The New York was the clearing-house of the fleet, the first to receive the news, the one place from which news was disseminated. It came to us from officers of prize-crews on their way back to their ships, who halted to report to the Admiral and to tell their adventures to the ward-room mess; and it was brought to us by the fleet of Press-boats, which in turn received the news of the day on the flag-ship. Sometimes they received this through a megaphone, sometimes they sent a correspondent over the side to get it at first hand, and sometimes, when the sea was rough, we threw it to them done up in a glass bottle.

Fancy Nelson's ship a "clearing house" for newspaper reporters. The extinction of war may, conceivably, result not only from the international sense of disgust and horror, but partly also from the accumulating intrusion of the business-like and the commonplace upon what was once regarded as "romantic." There is a suggestion of the commercial traveller's calling in the cypher telegram "rain and hail," by which a New York editor intimated to "our Mr. So-and-So at Tampa that war was declared and the fleet ordered to Cuba. Mr. Davis's calm,

UNEXAGGERATED, REALISTIC PORTRAITURE

of the movements and incidents of a battle reminds us of Mr. Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage." Both writers have done a service to humanity by stripping the killing trade of its sham halo. Mr. Davis's description of the behaviour of a ship under her own gunfire is very good.

The guns seemed to be ripping out the steel sides of the ship, and to be racing to see which could get rid of the most ammunition first. The thick deck of the superstructure jumped with the concussions, and vibrated like a suspension bridge when an express train thunders across it. They came crashing from every point and when you had studied yourself against one volley, you were shaken and swayed by the backward rush of the wind from another. Their (the sailors') footing on one of these floating iron foundries in action, is about as secure as that of a parcel of flies on a window pane when someone hits it with a rock.

You see a lieutenant "vaulting in and out of his forward turret like a squirrel in a cage." At one moment he is out on the deck where shattered pieces of glass and woodwork are flying like leaves in a hurricane." At the next he signals; the gun roars, the decks jump, and he is swallowed up in a cloud of black smoke. And from another fighting lieutenant, down below, comes the peevish protest, "take your damned smoke out of my way." Here we catch a glimpse of a battle as a mechanical affair, with possibilities of boredom in it, as if it were a bit of uninspiring counting-house routine. Of course any account of war would be

RIDICULOUSLY INCOMPLETE

which ignored the heroism of which war is an occasion, but which does and ever will exist, even in higher and finer forms, without it. The engineer, the stoker, far down below, seeing nothing, hearing nothing but the thunder of the guns, threatened every instant with death in the most cruel form the mind can conceive—these are men as splendidly brave as any who have faced death in the open. To the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors, and their wonderful discipline, Mr. Davis pays the highest tribute of praise. Other heroic figures are the surgeons, of whose marvellous performances Mr. Davis utter some examples. The operation referred to in the following passages lasted nearly two hours.

What they did to. . a typical New York boy I cannot tell in technical language, but I know they cut him open and lifted out his stomach, and put it back again and sewed him up twice. He could not get wholly under the influence of the other, and he raved, and muttered, and struggled. . Just before the surgeon began to operate, the boy gave the chaplain his mother's address, and reached out his hand and said, "So long, chaplain." . When the second part of him was sewn up, Taylor was carried to a cot. He lay there so still that I thought he was dead, and as it was they had to inject strychnine into his veins to keep his heart beating. But a minute later he opened his eyes and turned them to the operating-table, where he remembered in a half-drunken way they had placed him two hours before. His eyes were dazed with the other, his lips were blue, and his face was a ghastly grey. He looked up at the four figures leaning over him, their bare arms covered with his blood, and back at the operating-table that dripped with it. What had happened, who had attacked him, and why, he could not comprehend. He did not know that parts of him which had lain covered for many years had been taken out and held up unshielded, palpitating, and living to the ruthless light of the sun, to the gaze of curious messmates crowded at the end of the sick-bay; that these parts of himself had been picked over and handled as a man runs his fingers over the keys of a piano and had then been pushed and wedged back into place, and covered over as one would sew a patch on an old sail, to be hidden away again for many, many years more. He only knew that some outrageous thing had been done to him—that he had been in a nightmare in hell.

General Schafter is as mercilessly criticised by Mr. Davis as by any of his fellow-correspondents who witnessed all that deadly blundering before Santiago. He is as severe on the transport captains who, to save their owners a few dollars, brought the sick and wounded and active combatants alike to the direst straits. His book should be read by everyone who desires to know the story of the campaign.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

A "Daily Chronicle" Rome correspondent says the Pope's life hangs by a slender thread. Unless he soon shows signs of gathering strength, which he cannot be said to have done so far, it is recognised by those who know that the lamp must flicker out before long. He may, of course, give evidence of returning vitality as the spring declares itself, for the sun here, after a season of cold winds, is now powerful. It is a mere chance, and the hopes and fears of the Vatican are much exercised from day to day to see which way the case will turn.

A Vienna correspondent says:—The "Politische Correspondenz" publishes a report from Rome upon the state of the health of the Pope, laying special stress upon the statement that it is based entirely upon authentic information. According to this, the condition of his Holiness is extremely precarious, and his weakness occasions much anxiety. It is scarcely possible that he will ever be able to resume the active duties of his office. His disease will advance slowly but steadily, especially when the hot season commences, and there can be no question of his now conducting any diplomatic affair, or Church business. For this reason all important decisions, as well as the question of the Consistory, remain in abeyance.

A LECTURE, entitled "Military Sketches of India," was delivered at the head-quarters of the staff of the Russian Guards at St. Petersburg by Captain Novitsky, in the presence of the Grand Duke Vladimir, commanding the troops in the district, his son, the Grand Duke Andrea, and nearly all the highest military authorities of the capital. The lecturer gave the results of his personal investigation into the state of the Anglo-Indian troops and the military condition of India during a stay of four months in the country. Among other matters Captain Novitsky was impressed by what he calls the "low degree of education of the native officers" and the absence of any Government measures for improving their "wretched condition." He read a short strategical account of the north-western region of India, dwelling more fully upon British Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, both of which he had visited. The review of those localities and the border defences of India in general showed, he said, that the fortification of the north-west frontier was unsatisfactory, and in a very different state from that in which it had been represented from English sources. According to Captain Novitsky, the attitude of the Indian natives towards the English was hostile, but there was less danger in this respect among the native troops and proletariat. The feeling of the natives towards Russia was not what the majority of Russians imagined it to be. The natives had heard very little about Russia, and what they had heard was false and unfavourable. Captain Novitsky illustrated his lecture with enlarged photographs of the Indian frontier fortifications, barracks, localities, and types of the native soldiery.

THE CURRENCY BLUE-BOOK.

SECOND VOLUME.

THE second volume of the evidence before the Indian Currency Committee contains the evidence of twenty-four witnesses, and consists of two hundred and sixty pages of closely-printed matter. These, with the previous witnesses who were examined, may perhaps be divided into three classes:—(1) Those who preferred the re-opening of the mints, with the imposition of a further taxation to cover cost. (2) Those who recognised that the mints could not be re-opened, but who hesitated to leave matters in *statu quo* this party included a section who thought the Government should wait for an International Conference on the question of the coinage of silver. (3) Those who thought that the Government should carry out their policy of 1893 to a successful issue. There is little doubt that these latter witnesses preponderate both in weight and intelligence, and in spite of the conflicting mass of evidence, it seems fairly certain that a gold standard will be presently introduced with a one and four penny rupee. The conclusions of the Committee, it may be said, are expected to be finally formed next month. Reuter wired a summary of the evidence on the 10th. The following facts are additional:—

Lord Northbrook opposed the imposition of an import duty on silver, and thought the present a favourable time for introducing a gold standard. To re-open the mints would mean an extra taxation of seven crores of rupees. He was not in favour of the particular method proposed by the Government of India for establishing a gold standard. Sovereigns should be coined at the mints from gold brought by the public. It was unnecessary for Government to accumulate gold for the purpose.

Messrs. W. J. Thomson, tea brokers, said that the supply of India and Ceylon tea will probably continue to increase, but less rapidly than heretofore. The rise in Exchange has checked profits and production, but a fall in Exchange might lead to over-production and cause a fall in prices.

Messrs. W. Cheetham and Graham, belonging to Calcutta firms, answered considerably over three hundred questions. They were generally in strongly opposing the closing of the mints.

Mr. John Galloway, President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, who was connected with the Rangoon-Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, supported the closing of the mints, and a one and four penny rupee.

Sir Robert Giffin's evidence was important, as he was a member of the Committee to consider the proposal for closing the mints in 1879. He objected to a managed currency and Mr. Lindsay's scheme on general rather than specific details.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie showed the difficulties of finding new sources of taxation if the mints were opened. He admitted that he was interested in tea, but said that he wished he had never seen it outside of a tea-cup. He showed how the pay given to the Indian police accounted for its weakness, and would like to see the salt tax reduced and kept as a reserve or as war tax.

Mr. Henry Bois, who has been Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, favoured the re-opening of the mints on a gold standard with a fourteen pence rupee.

Mr. H. Saymour, Deputy Master, Royal Mint, gave the history of the adoption of a gold standard in England, and also interesting details about detecting illicit coinage.

Mr. R. Barclay said he appeared before the Committee mainly in order to support the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in favour of the re-opening of the mints to silver at a time and under conditions to be hereafter determined. He was in favour of the policy of Mr. Lindsay aimed at keeping up the rate of exchange, ignoring to a great extent the interests of the people of India. He said the rate had been hitherto maintained by the Government borrowing, and the investment of capital in India.

Professor Alfred Marshall of Cambridge confined his examination to the broad issues of economic principles, his replies being highly interesting.

Mr. A de Rothschild was unable to attend through illness, but Sir Henry Fowler read a paper from him with suggestions for establishing a Bank, in India, which should absorb the existing Banks, and provide for the treating of a gold reserve and for the maintenance of a gold currency.

Mr. W. Duncan, of Calcutta, expressed his faith in the future of silver, and urged the gradual opening of the mints, with an increase in the import duties if necessary.

Mr. O'Conor gave considerable evidence on the currency policy of the Government. It had not, he said, created popular dissatisfaction in India, and he emphatically repudiated the idea that the rise in coinage on any appreciable scale. Questioned regarding the trade of India, Mr. O'Conor gave several lengthy replies, including information on the elasticity of the Indian export trade to China and Japan, the competition of India with China tea, the difficulty of increasing railway rates in India, the purchase of stores in England, &c.

Lord Farrer, who was examined at some length, was entirely satisfied with the wise action taken by Lord Herschell's Committee, and said the only sound ultimate foundation for a gold standard in India was the convertibility of the rupee, at any rate, for the purpose of sovereign exchange. Questioned whether he advocated a gold currency in India, or only a gold standard, he said he wished to be neutral, and would state the principal considerations on both sides of the question.

Mr. J. M. Macdonald confined his evidence mainly to the conditions of the China trade. He was in favour of re-opening the mints and returning to a silver standard.

Major Leonard Darwin strongly supported a gold standard, and was opposed to the re-opening of the mints. He favoured a sixteenpenny rupee, and urged that if the existing arrangements are maintained, a gold standard will in time be automatically established. The public should be allowed to buy gold from the Government reserve, but gold should be kept out of the currency. He defended Mr. Lindsay's proposals from the charge of being artificial.

Lord Aldenham, who has been Governor of the Bank of England, disapproved of the closing of the mints and the proposal for a gold standard on the ground that India requires silver as a circulating medium. A gold standard should be accompanied by a currency which consists of gold, or is convertible into gold. The establishment of a gold standard would cause a further fall in the rupee value of silver. He regretted much that the negotiations with France and the United States were closed in 1897. He was in favour of leaving the currency system unchanged for the present.

Mr. H. Macleod said that he had studied, and written on, Economics for forty years. The opening of the mints was absolutely necessary, and sovereigns should be declared legal tender. The Indian mints to coin sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and Custom duties to be payable in gold.

Mr. L. Courtney was the last witness. He said Government should take no further steps regarding currency, except to open the mints to the coinage of gold.

The committee, which generally consisted of nine members, held thirty-three sittings.

KIPLING'S GOLFING.

THE Rev. Charles O. Day gives in the Boston "Congregationalist" some account of his association with Mr. Kipling at his home in Vermont. I remember (he says) my first sight of Mr. Kipling in the early days of his connection with Brattleboro, Vermont, two miles north of which he built his mountain home, Naulahka, I being pastor in that village. I called frequently, spending many Monday afternoons for a series of months through the winter and spring and early summer of the year 1895. I thus enjoyed Mr. Kipling's companionship, both in an indoor and an outdoor way. He was immensely interested in all athletics, though playing more like a poet than an athlete. He would discourse most eloquently about the uses of the "ski," of snow-shoeing and of golf. His play was good, but his dramatic description immensely better. We played golf over snow two feet deep, upon the crust, cutting holes into the soft snow, and naturally, losing the balls, until it occurred to him to ink them red. The first day we experimented with them we dyed the plain like some football gridiron or Hohenlinden; then we had them painted. The trouble with golfing on the crust was that, as the meadow was upon a side hill with gradual slope, a ball went on for ever when once started unless headed off by some kindly stone wall or by one's opponents. It was an easy matter to make a drive of two miles. As spring came little "putting greens emerged like oases in the snow and then we had holes made of empty vegetable cans sunk in the moist soil, round which we would manœuvre in rubber boots. For a touch of courtesy I recollect his intentional miss of a hole one inch away, throwing the victory to me, who was a stroke and five yards behind him. Retiring from outdoor sports, we would repair to the library for tea and talk.

I cannot understand how he has been referred to as churlish or as irreverent. He resists unwarranted intrusion, he has sharp words for impertinence, he hates hypocrisy, he may bluntly speak out justice instead of expediency where the first is meet. But for all that, like the type of man in his own poem, he is one who fears God and respects man in such a spirit as to be himself a worshipful man and a "gentleman unafraid."

Every available boat that is floatable, of whatever rig or build, has already been chartered in Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to convey sightseers to witness the contest for the America Cup. No suitable boat can now be hired anywhere for less than 2500 dollars for the three days' racing.

AT a recent meeting of the Senate of the University of New York, a resolution was adopted extending the congratulations of the Senate to Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and his colleague Dr. Theodore Dunham "upon the success which has attended their efforts to save to the cause of letters and of mankind the life of Rudyard Kipling."

WHO is "Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, of the House of Commons," who figures prominently in the list of persons in M. Sardou's forthcoming historical drama at the Lyceum? and what has he to do with the Reign of Terror and the career of Robespierre? These questions have probably occurred to many who have seen the playbill of the new piece, for the part being assigned to that excellent young actor, Mr. Cooper Cliffe, is presumptively one of some little importance. The explanation of the mystery is that M. Sardou has found dramatic material in an obscure and now long forgotten episode in the relations between Great Britain and the Revolutionary Government at that time. The story is that shortly before the "Fete of the Supreme Being" in the gardens of the Tuileries, which, as is well known, is to furnish the great spectacular scene of the play, M. Benjamin Vaughan, an English member of Parliament of the party of Charles James Fox, informed Robespierre in a secret interview that a plot had been formed in London for overthrowing the English Government and recognising Robespierre as the President of the French Republic on certain conditions, which included the establishment of a State religion and the abandonment of the designs of France on Holland. Some curious details of this wild story are to be found in the "Dictionnaire Historique," Paris, 1822 (vol. 23, p. 520). Robespierre is described as declining to be a party to this precious scheme. Doubtless his refusal will have furnished the French dramatist with an opportunity for a great outburst of patriotic sentiment on the part of his hero.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is asserted that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Dentistry is the last profession to be invaded by the Australian woman. Four Melbourne ladies have just passed the examinations of the Dental Board of Victoria, and started in business.

An American lady confesses that the domestic service in the United States is the worst in the whole world. Each year, she says, registers a higher water mark of wages paid for "services rendered" of a quality that makes a mockery of the words.

Good breeding, says a lady, prohibits the discussion of the servant problem in polite society. A refined woman would no more retail her cook's failings in a drawing-room than she would discourse upon the troublesome corn she could not forget if she would.

The census taken six years before the Queen came to the throne contained no occupations for women except domestic service. But at the date of the last census there were 61,000 women dressmakers, 70,000 employed in public-houses, 4,500 in printing establishments and 4,721 in mines. The Post Office has nearly 30,000 women as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, &c. Where there was one lady clerk in 1871 there are now four.

A lady maintains that men are bigger gossips than women. What about two young men when they get together, or four young men, for the matter of that? Don't they disparage their friends and criticise their acquaintances just as uncharitably as women do? Listen to a man who thinks he is not a gossip. He will hold out for half-an-hour on women-gossips and the evil they do. Is he not at that very moment gossiping?

From "the other side" comes the momentous news that Miss Emma Arnold, the beautiful St. Louis girl, heroine of the famous Hobson kiss episode, is now a bride. There were many gifts and many telegrams of congratulation. There was one noticeable feature, says the account of the wedding. That was the lack of any reference to Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson. This was out of deference to the express wishes of the groom.

Among proved centenarians—persons about whose extreme age no doubt exists—women are several times more numerous than men. If you wish to be a centenarian you should be of spare habit, you should be of medium height, and you should make sure that you are born into a family, the members of whom are in the habit of living eighty years or so. Statistics show that these are the conditions of persons who attain the hundred years of life.

The idea of a poverty party, at which all the guests appear attired as cheaply as possible, and wearing no jewellery, originated in America, and has been promptly adopted in various countries. A recent adaptation of the idea was taken up with great success at an English party of smart people. The rule runs as follows: "Ladies' dresses must be calico. No lady is to wear more than two brooches; gold chains and diamond stars are forbidden, also kid gloves. Gentlemen may wear any costume they please—the simpler the better. No patent shoes or diamond studs. Orchids in the buttonhole forbidden."

It is only necessary to watch the troops of riders who are to be met with on country roads or even in London itself (says the "Lancet") to see that through carelessness or ignorance what may be both a graceful and a beneficial exercise is often turned into a harmful and pernicious one. There may be seen men and women mounted on machines which are so ill-adjusted to their requirements that they are quite unable to get the physical benefit from riding which should come from it. The handles are too low, the saddles are set too far back or too low or too high, and the result is that the riders have to adopt an ungainly, and from the hygienic point of view undesirable, attitude, from which they may quite possibly feel serious consequences in the future. It is no uncommon thing, for instance, to see young girls mounted upon machines, the saddles of which are placed far too high for them.

This is the "sweet o' the year" for fashions, and every self-respecting woman who can afford it—and many who can't—turns out in new head-gear on Easter Day. Of new gowns one of the most conspicuous features is the varied bolero, a garment that might well have regarded itself as played out at the end of last summer, after an almost unexampled run of popularity through five or six seasons. It is now even more to the fore than ever. The desire to make the front of the gown light and smart, and to introduce a little colour into a costume that might otherwise be open to the charge of monotony or sombreness, encourages the bolero. It takes many forms; is sometimes made with revers, sometimes, without. Again it may almost meet at the waist, or be cut away in a curve that brings it round to the side. Or, the innovation of a basque may deprive it of the distinctive character implied by the word bolero. Short tabs sometimes finish it all round, and these, too, rob it of some of its original characteristics. But consistency is one of the last things that fashion cares to study. The bolero fastens with one button on the chest, the portion below it being cut away in sharp curves that leave an interval of blouse displayed. This dress is in old rose cloth with simulated overskirt braided in black, braiding also trimming the sleeves and top of the sleeves.

The sac coat, with its straight, square outline finds favour with many, though to some of us it may appear the most hideous garment ever adapted to the wear of women. Its uncompromising rectilinity of line contradicts the soft curves of the feminine figure, and is, if for that reason only, hopelessly inartistic; but when worn with one of the skirts that define the limbs with an outspoken sincerity that is almost too faithful, the little sac has an amusingly prudish air. It is oftenest seen in box cloth or in black, dark green, or navy blue. The "pink coat" is usually fitted to the figure, and has a short basque. There is no half or three-quarter length among fashionable outdoor garments. Not only jackets but capes just reach the waist, though of the latter there are longer ones procurable by those who prefer comfort to smartness, and who do not mind sacrificing appearance to avoid the danger of a chill. April has her caprices. To some they are pleasant jokes—to others they are serious in results.

An amount of attention is now bestowed upon what was till lately a comparatively unimportant detail of the costume—that of buttons. Crystal is a great favourite, and the designs now worked upon it are beautiful, and increasingly elaborate. The spring costumes have jewelled buttons of all sizes, some with quaint patterns in jade, shell, horn, steel, filigree, and jet. The walking costumes all fasten with buttons, and even the shirts make a feature of fancy buttons. As these cannot go to the laundry, they are, as a rule, fastened on the rings, or slides; sometimes, used as studs, they are run on one tape string, and can thus be all removed at once. Many of the buttons have coloured floral designs, inlaid on white, black, or neutrally-tinted backgrounds. Those who follow the plan of having removable buttons sometimes have one or two different sets, the alternate use of which makes a material difference in the appearance of a blouse or shirt. It would be quite possible, however, to have buttons so elaborate that they would cost as much as, even more than, a new bodice. One set outlives half a dozen gowns, and this is a point in their favour. One of the newest revers is in the shape of a berthelike collar, turned down all round the shoulders, and showing a dainty little bib, or chemisette, of gathered muslin, or tucked surah. The pretty full revers that fall in folds are reappearing, and when well executed, give a picturesque effect to any dress. In some of the latest models this loose waviness of outline is continued in the front of the polonaise. It suits, of course, only those figures in which plumpness is not too decided in tendency.

Writing on the Early Spring Fashions, a contemporary says:—Never before, perhaps, has the *costume tailleur* reached so great an altitude of modishness as now. But it is a very different thing from that austere uniformity of past days, symbolic mainly of the squiress or the female philosopher. The tailor-gown of to-day is an essentially feminine garment, rich in intricate detail, despite its superficial claim to simplicity, and as deeply enslaved to the mode as the most elaborate of her vesses. We shirt and bedeck and bedrape it in accordance with the vogue of the moment, and its Spartan plainness, so much esteemed of old, is buried fathoms deep under innumerable billows of garniture. Polished cloth, poplin, voile and some spiritualised forms of tweed, are among the most popular fabrics and of these the cloths are foremost and best, as possessing both suppleness and the right degree of solidarity; while for ornament there are florid arabesques of braid and embroideries, facings of guipure over soft silk or satin, rows of fine stitchery, and costly buttons fit but for few. As regards colour, the most praiseworthy examples are composed in tender shades of cloud-grey, mastic, biscuit—all those delicate indefinable hues named afresh every season. But white is of the first elegance, or a judicious blend of white with black, for coat and skirt are no longer necessarily uniform in colour. A very elegant costume from across the Channel seen in the Park a day or two since boasted a skirt of enormous purple—fan-shaped, of course—made apron-wise and pointed at back and front over a flowing flounce; while the dapper little jacket that surmounted it was black, lined and braided with purple. Another new tailor-gown of polished parchment-coloured cloth has a pretty double collar faced with mat white satin and overlaid with fine guipure. The short coat—all coats are of the briefest now—is fastened on the left side with two antique ivory buttons of Japanese workmanship, and is cut in a sharp point at the waist, shelving aside, as it were, to disclose a similarly pointed undervest of white guipure-covered satin to match the collar design. Of a more sober cast and certainly of a more graceful mould than the generality of this season's gowns is a soft iron-grey cloth dress of which the cuirass-like, closely fitting bodice and long tight sleeves are covered with a serpentine arabesque of black ribbon-velvet. A deep border of the same decoration adorns the long clinging tunic or overskirt, and the ample, inevitable volant beneath flows, untrimmed, over the feet.

The comparatively new corsets with the padded hips are more modish than comely. They are apt to give the figure a strangely inhuman appearance, and to aggravate still further the ungraceful contour of the fashionable high bust—the natural outcome, it would appear, of the impassioned struggle after an excessive long-waistedness and straitness of build. But so long as the "fashionable figure"—impartially despotic in its laws—exists, so long will endure the same uncomplaining submission to its exigencies, whatever they may be. It is devoutly to be hoped that the padded hip may not prove the vanguard of the bustle.

THE MARQUISE D'HAUTEPOULE.

THE Marquise d'Hautepoule is a well-known figure in quite the highest society in London. She was the Honorable Julie Stonor, the sister of the late Lord Camoys, and her brothers are the Mr. Edward and the Mr. Harry Stonor. Their mother, the late Mrs. Stonor, was Lady-in-Waiting and dear friend to the Princess of Wales—and her very dear friend—in the happy days of the Princess's early-married life. Her death was deeply felt by the Princess, who at once took the orphaned daughter, pretty Miss Julie Stonor, under her care, and encouraged her to become companion and familiar friend to three young Princesses, Princess Louise of Wales, now Duchess of Fife, was Miss Stonor's greatest friend, and to this day they are often seen about together, walking and shopping in the West-end. In times past, when the Marquise d'Hautepoule was a girl, she enjoyed the unique privilege of staying for days, and sometimes weeks, at Marlborough House. This is almost (if not quite) the only instance on record of anyone not a relation staying with the Prince and Princess of Wales in their London home. At Sandringham she was a constant visitor, sharing the pleasures and pursuits of her Royal entertainers. The Princess did many kindnesses to her girl friend, superintending her wardrobe and supplementing it with many a pretty gift from a London or Paris *modiste*.

A few years ago Miss Julie Stonor married the Marquis d'Hautepoule, a member of the old French nobility, and a good-looking man, with charming manners. They were both Roman Catholics, so their wedding took place at St. James's Church, Spanish Place, near Manchester Square. It was a very smart affair on one of the last Saturdays in July. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters were present, and all the most prominent people in London crowded into the quiet little church. Madame d'Hautepoule is, perhaps, not brilliantly clever; she is neither reader, writer, nor reformer, but she possesses the golden gifts of tact, graceful manners, and high-bred bearing. She dresses well, but quietly; she has a characteristic style of her own, and this is her extraordinary neatness. Her rather tall, slender, trim figure, small, but perfect features, and fine, fair hair, all combine to help out the effect. She is always beautifully "coiffee" but there is never a hair out of place; invariably well-dressed, but the colours are soft and neutral, and the style is compact and unobtrusive.

Madame d'Hautepoule is generally in greys fawns, mauve, black, and pale blue, or black and white. "Picture" hats she never wears, but always a small toque, or neat hat. Her rival in neatness is Lady Lurgan, formerly Lady Emily Cadogan, with the difference that the latter is dark instead of fair. The Marquis and Marquise d'Hautepoule have a house in Charles Street Berkeley Square. Madame d'Hautepoule is exclusive, and by no means seen everywhere. She lives very much in the Marlborough House set, and is often to be seen with Mrs. Rochforte Maguire and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Altogether, she is a very pretty, polished personage, and if she has an enemy she certainly never deserves one.—"M. A. P."

THE DOOM OF THE CURLING-TONGS.

THE curling-tongs, it appears, are doomed—for which much thanks. At last a reaction has come, and straight-haired women, who never submitted to the process of having their hair undulated to increase their charms, will find themselves once more in the fashion. The rebellion against the crimping which has been popular for several years will probably be enduring. Wigs

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras, Rangoon . . . . SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board— Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L. Dr. Max von Pettenkofer. Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar. J. de Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

A Safe and Sure Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS. A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM "VINOLIA" FOR THE SKIN. BLONDEAU & Cie. LONDON DEPOT Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W. For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co, Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

No. 20.

No. 24, Walnut or Ebonized Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

No. 20, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.

No. 27, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.

MUSIC STOOLS.

Guaranteed English Manufacture

The following Stools are all made of the very best seasoned materials, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular:—

No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.

No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.

No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.

No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned Rs. 34.

No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.

No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30. Brass, do. do. „ 40.

No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, do. do. „ 34.

No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY & POONA.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stationers.

THE PICKWICK THE OWL THE WAVERLEY

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal.*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer*

M'CONIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" from all Chemists. Darling Brand

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. A TABLET. TWICE AS BIG AS 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 15th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the tiniest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it can not do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

From an Eminent Surgeon: "After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW. MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS: TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY. HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

Don't Be Blind.

Don't refuse to believe in a thing, till you've tried it. Thousands of people suffer the indescribable tortures of RHEUMATISM because they have never heard of

Little's Oriental Balm

or because they are blind to their own interest and refuse to try it. It is a most marvelous pain killer and relieves rheumatic aches almost instantly. It soothes the nerves, allays inflammation of the flesh and quickly penetrates to the bones themselves. There is no reason why any one should suffer with Rheumatism if they have Re. 1 to pay for a bottle of this unfailing remedy. Sold by all chemists and by

A. C. BERRYMAN, Head Office, 17 Jones St., MADRAS.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

For Nervous Exhaustion,
CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

"SKEEVIT"

A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous pests.

It also cures prickly heat.

In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

Manufactured by H. C. STEPHENS, Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens' Inks)

Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages. THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK. Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION. No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free. Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/- Jars—11/- and 22/-

Prepared only by— ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Of all Chemists, or post free for 3/- from MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

Do your HARNESS NEED Repairs WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched, simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. The Rivet. From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India. If unobtainable, a gross, carriage free, for 3/-, post free, from REFRIGERATED RIVET CO., LTD., 32, West Bustanga, Lyndon, England. Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VARREY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overjaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE
et Eau de Mélisse
DES BENEDICTINS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Delicious Jelly

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M & C.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

SCOTLAND

"Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"

BY DRINKING

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT

COLOMBO: A. F. Sleeman.
RANGOON: Gardner, Brown & Co.
CALCUTTA: McKenzie, Lyall & Co.
KARACHI: H. J. Rustomjee & Co.
SINGAPORE: McAlister & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SETTLE'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

COGNAC A.I. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY

BOMBAY.

PALL MALL WHISKY

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD.,
PECKHAM, LONDON.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

A Word to the Wise.

OGDEN'S 'Guinea-Gold' Cigarettes are the Purest on the Market.

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES,
CALCUTTA.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with St — Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

PEARS' SOAP

"WAITING FOR PEARS."

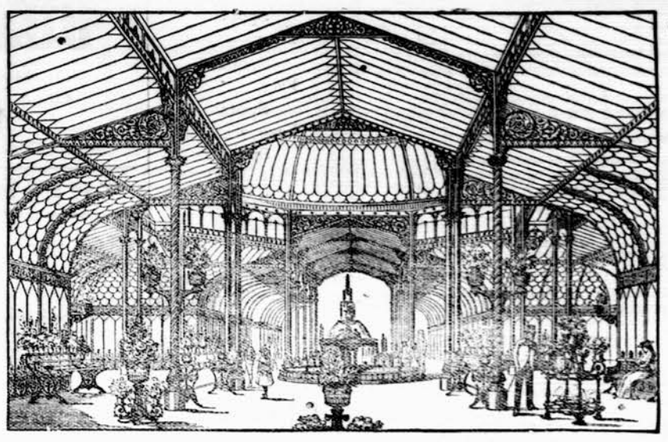
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

GLASGOW
SCOTLAND.

Trade WALTER MAC FARLANE & C° GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY Mark

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, CARRIERS AND WIRE WAYS

CONSERVATORIES, LAMP PILLARS, SHOP FRONTS, BANDSTANDS, TOMB RAILS, VERANDAHS, BANNERETS, CRESTINGS, SPANDRILS, BRACKETS, COLUMNS GATES, ARCADES: RAILINGS, PAVILIONS, PLASTERS, BALCONIES, TERMINALS FLAGSTAFFS, ALTER RAILS, ORNL. FRONTS, ORNL. ROOFING, CLOCK TOWERS,



STRAIGHT STAIRS, STABLE FITTINGS, ORNL. GUTTERS, SPIRAL STAIRS, ROOF PLATES, ORNL. PANELS, VENTILATORS, BALUSTERS, FOUNTAINS, GRATINGS, URINALS, PUMPS, CLOSETS, ASH BINS, HANDRAILS GATE PIERS, R. W. PIPES, BATHS, SINKS, WASH STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, SEAT STANDARDS, CATTLE TROUGHS, SCHOOL FITTINGS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES

ARE IMPERVIOUS TO RUST, HAVE PERFECTLY SMOOTH INTERIORS, AND CAN BE SUPPLIED TESTED TO ANY PRESSURE

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

ROER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and more or less pain when you press your finger on the inflamed part? Is it known the happiness it is, to those who suffer as you have pains that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you must consign to the incurable list? Perhaps your knees are swollen, the glands enlarged, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or, it may be, ulcerated wounds; the disease if allowed to run its course will deprive you of the power to walk, to labour, and has attended various sufferers with a painful death, and been told your case is hopeless, if not attended to submit to amputation. I can cure you. If I don't say so, I don't take your money. Others have failed. Read what they say. Sold at 10s. 6d. per box at 10s. 6d. per box at 10s. 6d. per box